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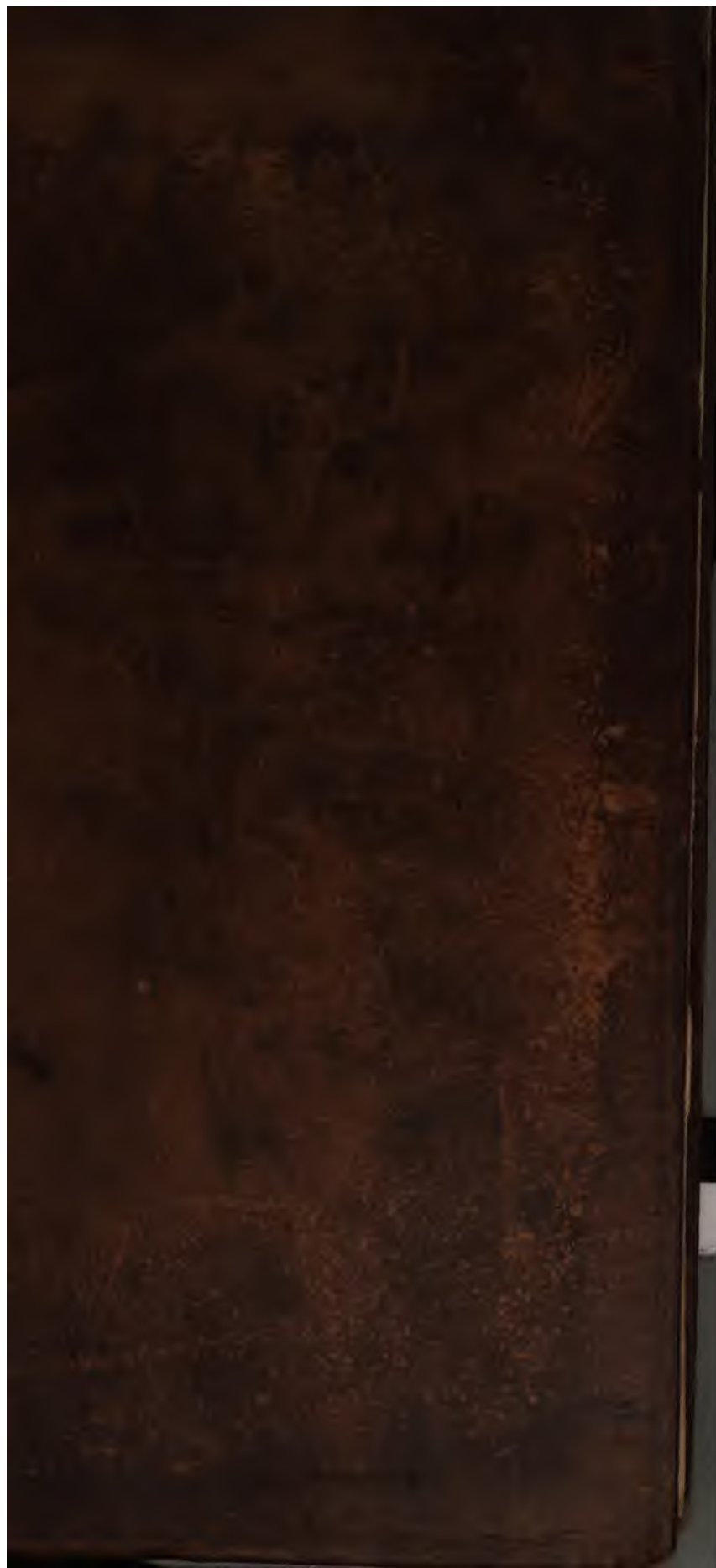
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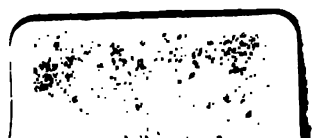
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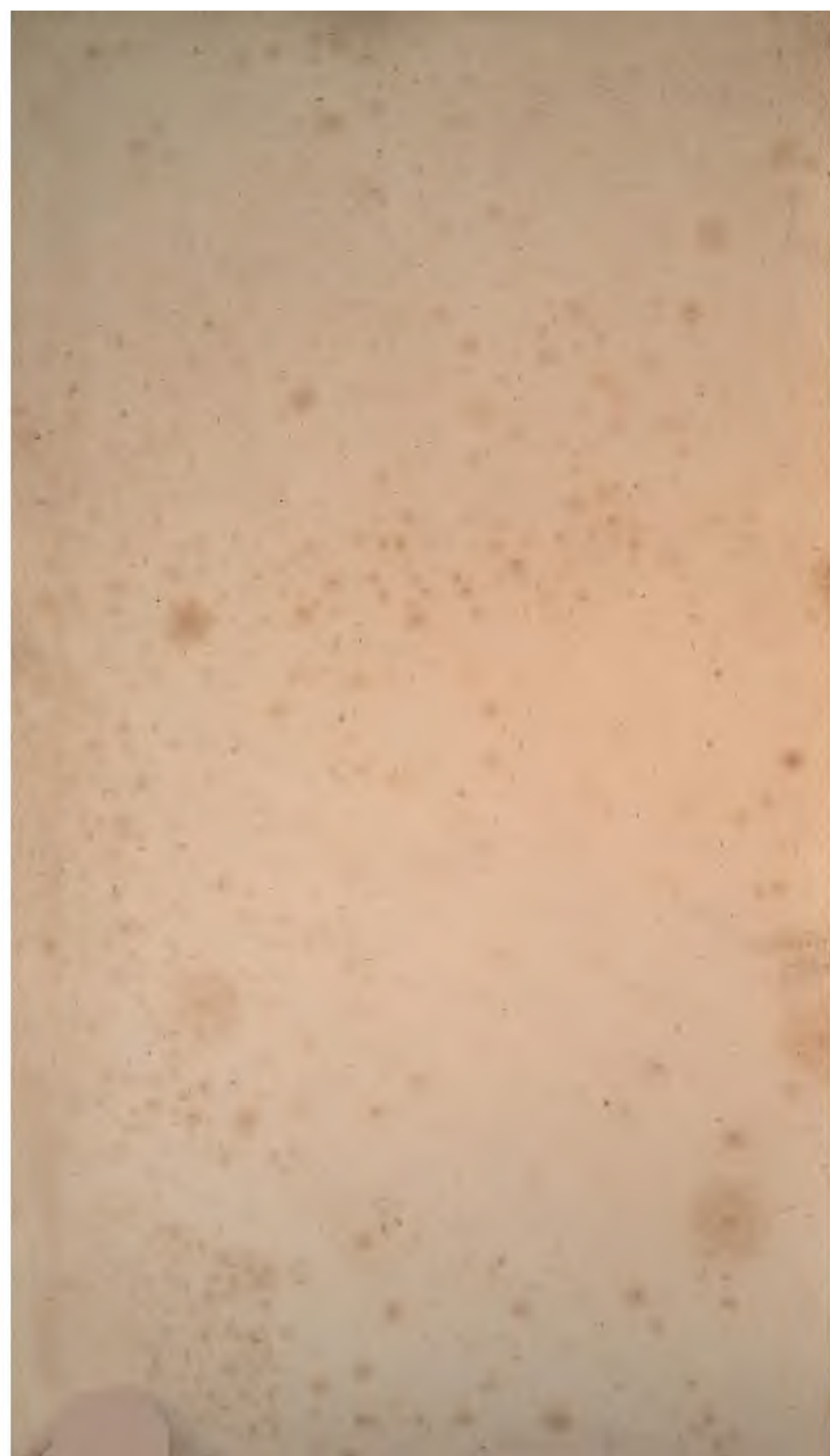
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AN
INQUIRY,

&c. &c. &c.

✓ AN

5.4.1830

INQUIRY

INTO

THE PLACE AND QUALITY

OF

THE GENTLEMEN OF HIS MAJESTY'S

MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY CHAMBER.

BY

NICHOLAS CARLISLE, F. R. S., M. R. I. A.,

FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON,—

AND,

ONE OF THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRIVY CHAMBER.

CONTENTUS PAUCIS LECTORIBUS. HOR.

LONDON:

MESSRS. PAYNE AND FOSS, PALL MALL,

1829.

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TO
THE MOST NOBLE
JAMES, DUKE OF MONTROSE, K. G.,
LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD,
&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD DUKE,

THE Pages to which I have now the honour to request YOUR GRACE'S Indulgence, comprise a general Description of The Place and Quality of The Gentlemen of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber,—and, as the Appointment of these Gentlemen is vested exclusively in THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN, an Historical Memoir of them seems to belong peculiarly to the Patronage of YOUR GRACE.

It has been my anxious desire to relate every circumstance with Truth and Candour,—and, as I had the honour to receive my Appointment in the kindest and most con-

DEDICATION.

descending manner from **YOUR GRACE**, I look forward with the pleasing expectation that this **INQUIRY**, however imperfect, will meet with the encouraging Protection of **THE DUKE** of **MONTROSE**.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, with the most profound respect,

MY LORD DUKE,

YOUR GRACE's most obliged,
and most obedient,
humble Servant,

NICHOLAS CARLISLE.

Somerset Place,
St. GEORGE's DAY,
23d of April, 1829.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE Splendour and Magnificence which were displayed by our Monarchs in their Household Establishments, have been the theme of delight of various Writers, and especially of our older Historians.

The Kings of England of the Norman Race, we are told, were exceedingly pompous, both in Court and Camp. In the Court they showed their State in the most brilliant manner,—which being the centre of resort for all the Barons and great Personages of the Realm, the Peers there gave, as occasion required, their attendance upon the Prince,—and more particularly so, as many of them were invested with the highest Offices of Trust and Dignity about the Person of the King.¹

The Compiler of the Introduction to The Household-Book of King EDWARD the Fourth, treats upon the necessity which there is, for.

¹ MADOX's Hist. of The Exchequer, p. 21.

great Monarchs to have large Domestick Establishments. He descants upon the wisdom of SOLOMON, in the observance of those good rules, appointments, and ordinances, which supported his Splendour and Magnificence, and gained the affections of his People. He then enumerates some of our English Monarchs, who were famous for their great Hospitality. King HARDICANUTE, he calls a father nourisher of familiarity, famous for the great abundance of his Provisions, and for “cunyng Cooks in curiositie.” King HENRY the First bore the fame of an excellent “meat giver,” and was reputed by his Subjects as a young SOLOMON, “for his richesse, greete noblesse, wisdom, love, and largesse.” But the house of King EDWARD the Third seems to have excited his most ardent admiration, which, he says, “was the house of very polycie and flowre of England,—the first setter of certeynties among his domesticks, uppon a grounded rule.”²

² Introduction to the Ordinances of the Royal Household, pp. 1. *et seq.*

The accurate Historian, STOWE, appears to revel in his descriptions of the Hospitality which was observed during the great Festivals. In 1513, he acquaints us, that King HENRY the Eighth kept his Christmas at Greenwich “with great solemnity, dauncing, disguisings, and mummeries in Princely manner.”³

And, in 1519, His Majesty held his Feast of ST. GEORGE at Windsor, “with as great solemnity as it had beene the Feast of a Coronation, where were present all the Knights of THE ORDER then within the Realme.”⁴

But the Winter of 1526, having occasioned a lamentable Mortality in the City, the usual Law terms were obliged to be adjourned,—and the accustomed Festivities of the Season being necessarily omitted, our Historian assumes a graver style, and briefly states, that the King kept his Christmas at *Eltham* with a small Company, wherefore it was called “*The still Christmas.*”⁵

And another Historian seems to entertain

³ *Annales*, p. 491.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 507.

⁵ STOWE'S *Annales*, p. 525.

similar sentiments of regret, who says, “ this Christmass I saw no disgysyngs, and but right few Pleys ; but there was an Abbot of Misrule that made much sport, and did right well his office.”⁶

The usages and sentiments of that remote age conferred upon Publick Ceremonials a character of earnest and dignified importance, which is now faintly regarded,—and when the hearts of the People were honestly opened, they strove to lavish in honour of their Sovereigns every possible demonstration of loyal Affection, and every known device of festal Magnificence.

—We cannot but, however, look back upon a period of our History with respect, when to be esteemed a fine Gentleman, was to be “ the best Horseman and Tilter of the times, which were then the Man-like and noble Recreations of the Court, and such as took up the applause of Men, as well as the prayse and commendations of Ladyes.”⁷

⁶ LELAND'S *Collectanea*, vol. iv. p. 255.

⁷ SIR ROBERT NAUNTON'S *Fragmenta*.

As the Establishments of our Sovereigns were more extended, certain ORDINANCES were composed, with a view to define the Functions or Duties of the respective Officers in the discharge of the several Trusts, which were reposed in them,—and also the Perquisites and Rewards, to which they became justly entitled,—as well as to correct the Abuses which, from time to time, crept into the offices of The Household, from the exercise of encroached Power.

THE SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES, with a laudable motive to perpetuate and explain these interesting subjects of History, have published a Series of Ordinances and Regulations made for the government of The Royal Household, from the reign of King EDWARD the Third to the reign of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY.

In these antient Records much curious and useful information is contained,—they show the manner in which the Royal Person was attended upon, when in full Court, and at Publick Festivals, and Assemblies,—and how

conducted, when upon Journeys and Progresses in the Country,—they convey a just idea of the manner of Living at the different periods to which they relate,—and of the expense incurred for the support of the Dignity of our Sovereigns and of their Families,—and they point out the Station, Duty, and Perquisites, of every Officer and Servant of THE COURT, when the Office was newly established,—or when experience made it necessary to introduce fresh Regulations.

With reference to THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, the Statutes thus ordained by our Monarchs uniformly show the great care which was taken, that their Servants should be well born and virtuously educated,—when they elected to the Service and Attendance of The Privy Chamber, the Sons of the Nobility, and Gentlemen of the most ancient Families and best Alliance in most of the Counties of England and Wales.⁸

Among those who have been enrolled in

⁸ PHILIPPS'S *Regale Necessarium*, p. 221.

this honourable List, will be found not only Individuals of Consideration and Respect who were elevated to Rank by the personal choice of The Sovereign, or from having attended him in Courts or in Battle,—but many others, who have risen to Eminence in the various ways by which Superiority and Distinction may be attained in a free Country,—by Eloquence and Knowledge of Business in the Superior Councils of the State, or by Ability and Learning in the Courts of Justice,—by great and splendid achievements in Naval or Military warfare, or having been engaged in useful and perilous service,—by the influence derived from the possession of extensive Landed Property, when in the hands of considerable men, who have preserved and added to their inheritances from their fathers,—or by great personal fortunes acquired in Trade, a source of Wealth by no means lightly to be regarded in a Nation, which, without it's Commerce and Manufactures, must instantly be overthrown,—There are others also, who,

though not falling within any of these Classes, have been justly distinguished by Science or by the liberal Arts, and many more by general good Manners and polite Education, having visible means to take their places in cultivated and expensive Society.⁹

In those times of deference to Superiority, when FLETA wrote his book,—It was a Rule, as well as an Antient Custom, that the King's Servants in Ordinary and Domesticks were to be more gently and respectfully dealt with than Strangers,—And ought first to be summoned by THE MARSHAL, and if they did not then appear they were to be distrained, and at or after the third distress, if necessary, should be attached,—and from hence it is, he observes, that it is commonly said that the King's Servants are in this respect “*Peers of the Earls*,” and are upon actions or complaints of Debt, or other personal actions, in awarding of Process in the Court appropriate

⁹ See, these sentiments beautifully amplified in the “*Armata*.” Sec. edit. 8vo., 1817, p. 88.

to The King's Palace, to enjoy the like summons or respectful usage.¹⁰

It appears that THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR, while he resided under the King's roof, held cognizance of all questions respecting the Servants of His Majesty's Establishment,—but afterwards, THE LORD HIGH STEWARD of ENGLAND, while that Office was Hereditary, held pleas of Privilege and was the Paramount Judge over all those matters.

That Office coming by the death of JOHN of GHENT to the Crown by descent, merged in the King in the person of HENRY the Fourth, and ever since has been only exercised *pro hac vice*, upon particular occasions,—viz., The Trial of Peers,—a Parliamentary Impeachment,—or, a Coronation Solemnity.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN afterwards, and to a late period, exercised the Juridical power of *liberating* all His Majesty's Household Servants, who might be taken on Civil process upon the King's Writs issuing from the

¹⁰ *Fleta*, p. 67.

Courts of Common Law, and *committed* the parties so offending to the *Marshalsea* Prison for the contempt of His Majesty's Rights,—which still confirms the principle, that His Majesty, acting by his Chamberlain, claimed the right of vindicating his own Prerogative.

The Juridical powers of THE LORD HIGH STEWARD being now no more, and the Courts of Chivalry extinct, it may be asserted that the Parliament if sitting, and if not sitting the Lords of THE PRIVY COUNCIL are the *Custodes or Guardians* of the *Integrity* of the Royal Prerogative and the Honour of His Majesty's Person, Crown, and Dignity,—and as such, are the only Tribunal or Judges who are competent to inquire into and determine upon the Privileges of His Majesty's Servants,—it being well known, that THE PRIVY COUNCIL can make Orders and Proclamations respecting the Royal Prerogative, without the interference of the Common Law Courts.

These sentiments are now introduced with

a view to prepare the Reader for that surprise which will naturally be felt, on finding how much **THE RIGHTS and PRIVILEGES of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER** have been invaded, and how seldom their Services are now required.

It may, therefore, admit of reasonable Inquiry, why that well-deserved Respect has been suffered to become dormant, which our Kings and Princes, and the National Councils, always showed to those Gentlemen,—and in whose trust and confidence they reposed so securely, that a great part of their Private concerns as well as those of the Kingdom at large, were confided to their Prudence, Fidelity, and Discretion.

As it is the object of the following Pages to demonstrate those Rights and Privileges, which are stated to belong to our Gentlemen in their Warrant of Appointment,—all attempts at embellishment of Style,—all influence of Prejudice, have studiously been avoided,—Perspicuity and Truth having alone been regarded,—And if Errors,—for, in whose

writings do they not occur?—should be discovered, it is requested that they may be attributed to the want of Skill or Diligence in the Author, and not to any design to mislead any one who may honour him with a perusal of his Work.

It will, however, be obvious that I have not been inattentive to the labours of my Predecessors, and that I have availed myself of their industry and talents, wherever the subject required,—especially of the Publication of SAMUEL PEGGE, Esq., intituled, “*Curialia*,” wherein a Dissertation is expressly given upon the “Original Nature, Duty, &c., of THE GENTLEMEN of THE KING’S Most Honourable PRIVY CHAMBER.” This Dissertation displays considerable research, and is written in a style of Elegance and Propriety, which at once delights and instructs the Reader.

Neither should I omit to mention the learned Work of Mr. FABIAN PHILIPPS, intituled, “*Regale Necessarium*; Or, The legality, reason and necessity of the Rights and Privileges justly claimed by The King’s Servants,

and which ought to be allowed unto them.”
4to. London, 1671. This is a book of high authority, and may be consulted with advantage by all who take an interest in the Prerogative of the Crown.

To the Politeness and remarkable Kindness of The Right Honourable ROBERT PEEL, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for The Home Department, I am indebted for the most unreserved investigation of the Documents in THE STATE PAPER OFFICE,—and which high favour I esteem it a pleasing duty to acknowledge, not only as a respectful tribute of profound Gratitude to his love of Literature,—but as it affords me an opportunity of publickly expressing my sincere obligations to that intelligent, faithful, and complaisant Officer, ROBERT LEMON, Esq., Deputy Keeper of State Papers.

To THOMAS BAUCUTT MASH, Esq., I owe all the Gratitude which is so eminently due, for his unrestricted and prompt permission to examine all the Records in THE LORD CHAM-

BERLAIN'S OFFICE, and to copy from them whatever I thought suitable to my purpose,—this was an Indulgence, flowing from a natural Affability of Disposition, which could only have been expected in a Friendship of many years growth,—and I have a similar Testimony to express, to the courteous and unremitting assistance of WILLIAM MARTINS, Esq., who studied every means to make my Researches not only convenient to myself, but most available in their result. We look for Complaisance about the Court, but in no Department of The Household could it have been more pleasingly expressed than by those two Gentlemen.

TO SIR GEORGE NAYLER, GARTER KING of ARMS, I offer all the respect that either Friendship can suggest or Kindness dictate, for the free and liberal use of those invaluable Treasures which are contained in his voluminous COLLECTIONS, of whatever relate to Ceremonials and matters of State,—neither can I suffer the opportunity to pass without record-

ing my warmest Thanks to my steady Friend, **WILLIAM WOODS, Esq., NORFOLK HERALD,** whose Courtesy,—the Emblem of his Profession,—was displayed in every information, and every research, that could possibly be desired or supplied.

From **TIMOTHY BRENT, Esq., Deputy Comptroller of His Majesty's Household,** I received the most friendly and patient investigation of the various Documents of **THE BOARD of GREEN CLOTH.**

From other Gentlemen, with whom in early life an Acquaintance begun which is now matured by age into the most affectionate Esteem, I looked for that warm and gratifying assistance which sincere Friendship so cheerfully supplies,—And, need I say, that I found it exemplified with a Generosity of feeling, which far outstrips the power of Expression.

But, why should I mention particular Persons or Departments, where all were desirous to contribute whatever intelligence they possessed?

I may, therefore, in conclusion add,—Why should I deny myself the pleasure of recording my grateful regard for all those Friends, with whom it is the Happiness of my Life to be associated?—but whose indulgent approbation may, probably, have imparted an unmerited confidence in the Publication of these Pages.

AN
I N Q U I R Y,
&c.

**THEIR ORIGIN, AND THE ORDINANCES
MADE BY SUCCESSIVE MONARCHS.**

It has been observed with much truth, that the Original Nature of certain Branches of **THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD** is involved in great obscurity, although they are still in existence,—and that there is scarcely an Office in The Household at this time, which carries with it much of it's primary use and intention,—some Officers, from long cessation of Duty, having little remaining except their Name, and among these must specially be enumerated **THE GENTLEMEN of HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY CHAMBER.** From being antiently near to, and confidential Officers of, **THE ROYAL PERSON,** they are now become the most remote,—and are seldom seen in their proper

sphere, except upon the highest and most solemn Ceremonials of State.¹

In the antient Records of HENRY the Second, EDWARD the First, and EDWARD the Second, the appellations of “*Valecti*” or “*Valetti de Camera Regis*” frequently occur, being Honourable Attendants upon the King’s person,—and whom Dr. BATTINE, in an elaborate Investigation, considers to be those Officers who are now called “THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER.” Being high in Office they were remunerated not by stipulated Wages, but by Grants and Tenures of Land. And upon examination of the Patent Rolls of the reigns of EDWARD the First and Second, although he did not find any Appointment on record during those fifty years to the Office of “*Valectus Regis*,” he nevertheless met with a great many Grants which had been made by both of these Monarchs to certain persons so denominated.²

In the Clause Roll of the 13th of HENRY the Third, m. 4., the King grants to WILLIAM MAY, “*Vallecto suo*,” certain land for his support in the Royal Service.

¹ PEGGE’s *Curialia*, Dissert. II. p. 41.

² Printed Letter.

In the Patent Roll of the 18th of RICHARD the Second, 2. p. 1. m. 22., among the names of persons who had Letters of protection to go into Ireland in the King's service, is WILLIAM NOTTINGLEY, "*Unus Vallectorum Coronæ.*"

In the Clause Roll of the 8th of HENRY the Fifth, m. 2., the King grants to JOHN WARDE "*Unus Valettorum nostrorum de Corona, sex denarios per diem,*" for the good services which he had performed.

Similar grants occur in different years of the reign of King HENRY the Sixth, to THOMAS POULFORD "*Valetto Cameræ nostræ,*—to WILLIAM BURTON "*uni Valettorum Cameræ Consortis nostræ Reginae Angliæ,*"—and to HENRY SPENSER "*uni Valettorum nostrorum de Corona.*"³

In the Monumental Inscription of WILLIAM SUTTON, who died in 1428, he is styled "*nuper Valecti corone, domini Regis.*"⁴

The French having made themselves masters of The Island of Guernsey in the sixteenth year of the reign of King EDWARD the Fourth, 1477, were, by the bravery of RICHARD HARLESTON,

³ From the obliging information of THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq., of The Record Office in the Tower.

⁴ WEEVER's Funeral Monuments, p. 605.

Valet of the Crown, soon driven out,—and the King, in reward for his valour, gave him the government of the Island, and command of the Garrison.⁵

SELDEN,⁶ and CAMDEN,⁷ inform us, that *Valectus* or *Valettus* was at a very early period both in France, and in England, an honourable title, specially denoting Young Gentlemen of high Descent or Quality, but afterwards applied to Servants,—and being therefore rejected by the Nobility and Gentry, they changed their style for “*Nobiles à cubiculo*,” Lords or Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber.

JAMES *de HOCHANGRE* held the Manor of *Hochangre*, in the County of Southampton, by the Serjeantry of finding a *Valet* in the army of King EDWARD the First, for forty days, and of making the Bridge at Hochangre, —which was worth One hundred shillings by the year. *Valectus* is here supposed by Mr. BECKWITH to have signified a Servant or Footman to a Knight or Warrior.⁸ So, HOLINSHED, speaking of the Battle of *Agincourt*,—

⁵ CAMDEN'S *Britannia*, vol. iii. p. 752.

⁶ Titles of Honour, Second Part, p. 849.

⁷ *Britannia*, vol. iii. p. 15. COTGRAVE. DU CANGE.

⁸ *Fragmenta Antiquitatis*. 4to. Edit. p. 120.

“ diverse were releevd by their *Varlets*, and conveyed out of the field.”

Call here my *Varlet*; I'll unarm again :
Why should I war without the walls of Troy,
That find such cruel battle here within ?

TROILUS and CRESSIDA.

If I might be permitted to hazard a conjecture, I would consider these “ *Valetti*,” as “ *Retainers*,”—for the Record expressly limits the number to be attendant upon the King, and also how many each of the Nobility should be allowed to engage.⁹ The numbers are far too large for the mere purposes of domestick Servants,—and we know, that repeated Parliamentary Statutes were subsequently passed to repress the disorders, which were occasioned by the Retainers of the haughty Barons.

Whatever might have been the Duty of the “ *Valetti*” in The Royal Household, their Name appears to have been quickly introduced and widely extended among the Establishments of the Nobility,—for we meet with these “ *Valetti*,” at the same period, in the Households of the Barons, and of the Bishops.¹⁰ Fashion and imitation undoubtedly make ex-

⁹ Household Ordinances, p. xiii.

¹⁰ Wardrobe Account, pp. 63, 68, 155.

amples familiar,—And to show the extent to which they were carried, the appellation had even found it's way among the Dependants of the more wealthy Clergy, and accredited Officers of the Crown, in remote Parts of the Country.¹¹

Hence the appellation of “*Valet*,” as applied to a Gentleman's Servant, especially in France,—whence the name might probably be introduced,—

These arts in vain our rugged Natives try,
Strain out with fault'ring diffidence a lie,
And get a kick for aukward flattery.

JOHNSON'S *London*.

Mr. PEGGE is disposed to think, that the most antient mention of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER,—although under another denomination, but which he believes to be sufficiently explicit to show the true intent of their Institution,—is, in the Statutes of King EDWARD the Fourth, and under the appellation of “*Squyers of Houshold*,”¹²—a designation, which also occurs in the time of RICHARD the Third.¹³

¹¹ Wardrobe Account, pp. 307, 308.

¹² *Curialia*, p. 47.

¹³ *Harl. Mss.* No. 433, fol. 38.

These “*Squyers of Houshold*” were to be *Forty* in number, or *more*, if it should please The King, by the advice of his “*highe counsaylle*,”—and they were expressly required to be men of “*possession, worship, and wisdom*,”—and to be chosen out of the several Counties of the Kingdom, in order that the Court might be truly informed of the dispositions of the People, which could only be acquired by the Squires possessing such estates in the Country as gave them an opportunity of easy access to, and familiar association with, all ranks of Society.¹⁴

These “*Esquiers*” were also expected to repair to the Chambers of the Lords within the Court, “*there to kepe honest company after theyre cunnyng, in talking of Cronycles of Kings and of other Polycyes*,”¹⁵—and to display those refined accomplishments of Musick, and Singing, or such manly Exercises as that martial age delighted in,—and all these, for the captivating pleasures of a polished Court.

STOWE calls them, in his account of the Coronation of Queen ANNE BOLEYN, “*Esquires of Honor*,”¹⁶ which is a very warrantable, as

¹⁴ Household Ordinances, p. 45.

¹⁵ Household Ordinances, p. 46.

¹⁶ *Annales*, p. 565.

well as respectable appellation,—for we still retain the name of *Page of Honour*, to distinguish such *Pages* who attend the PERSON, from those who belong to any *particular* branch of the *Household*.

I incidentally meet with their present Designation so early as the reigns of King HENRY the Fourth, and King EDWARD the Fourth,—but this may possibly be only a modern application of an antient term,—JOHN WODEHOUSE, Esq., of Kimberley, being *Gentleman of The Privy Chamber* to that King,—on whose decease, his Son King HENRY the Fifth chose him *Esquire of his own body*,—and in 1414, he was admitted one of the Chamberlains of The Exchequer for life. BLOMEFIELD says, that he refused the honour of *Knighthood*, esteeming it to be a superior honour to be *Esquire of the Body* to such a master, which place he must have resigned, if he had been dubbed Knight,—and having lands sufficient in value to be Knighted, he paid a fine rather than take that honour.¹⁷

Sir THOMAS WAKE, Knt., is also stated to have been *Gentleman of The Privy Chamber*, and of The Council, to King EDWARD the

¹⁷ English Baronetage, vol. i. p. 167, *note*.

Fourth, and much in favour with that Monarch.¹⁸

By the Rules of Government among the antient Egyptians, no Slave or Foreigner was admitted into the immediate service of the Prince,—such a Post was too important to be intrusted to any persons, except those who were the most distinguished by their Birth, and had received the most excellent Education,—to the end, that as they had the liberty of approaching the King's person day and night, he might, from men so qualified, hear nothing which was unbecoming the Royal Majesty,—nor have any sentiments instilled into him, but such as were of a noble and generous kind. For, adds DIODORUS, it is very rarely seen that Kings fly out into any vicious excess, unless those who approach them approve their Irregularities, or serve as instruments to their Passions.¹⁹

I shall conclude this long article with a clause from King EDWARD's Statutes, which is very remarkable as to the permission of *Swearing*,—

“ *Item*, The King's vertuous disposition remembreth a text, *Vir multum jurans replebitur iniquitate*, &c. And he

¹⁸ English Baronetage, vol. i. p. 467.

¹⁹ ROLLIN's Ancient History, vol. i. p. 161.

chargeth in hys house his Marchalles of the halle, that of what estate soever he be, *under the estate of a Baroune*, usyng to swere customably *by Goddes body*, or *by any of hys other parties* unreverently, and they can record it, that they charge the Butler to give him *no wine at the meles*,—and if the Butler do, to lose his wages in the Counting-House, by record of the Marchalles, &c.²⁰

There was a like motion to be made for the customable word of “*Hoursen*,” i. e. *Whore’s son*.—But to what this Courtly scandal alludes, I am unable to explain,—except it should refer to the City Dames, who, Mr. HUME acquaints us, had been liberal of their favours to this young and gallant Prince.²¹

²⁰ Household Ordinances, p. 68.

²¹ HUME’s History of England, vol. iii. p. 247.

KING HENRY THE SEVENTH.

AT what precise period the Title of Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber was adopted, does not appear,—but it would certainly seem to have been in the reign of King Henry the Seventh, or early in that of King HENRY the Eighth,—for, in the Statutes of *Eltham*, which were made in 1526, we there see them under the specific denomination of “GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER,”—which appellation has ever since been retained.

I am, however, inclined to believe, that this Order of Gentlemen was actually established by King HENRY the Seventh himself, to give additional Splendour to the Ceremony of his Coronation. And it is not improbable, that their Institution might have been devised by RICHARD FOX, afterwards Bishop of Winchester,—who, Lord VERULAM acquaints us, was expert at contriving matters of State and Ornament of the Court,—very high in the King’s confidence,—and one of his warmest adherents.

The Articles which were ordained by The

King, for the Regulation of his Household, are dated the 31st of December, 1494, at his Palace at Westminster.

They specially define the duty of The Gentlemen Ushers, and direct the order of sitting in State of the Nobles of the Realm, in the Presence of The Sovereign, upon all Publick occasions, and Festivals of the year.

They also contain the manner of proceeding at the Coronation of a King, and of a Queen,—the Deliverance of a Queen, and preparing of the Royal Bed,—the Christening of a Prince or Princess, and arraying the Child,—the Creation of a Prince,—the Marriage of a Princess,—and the Burying of a Prince, or of a Person of High Rank. They are very full, and contain a minute description of the Ceremonies to which they respectively relate.¹

But no mention is made of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER.

¹ Household Ordinances, p. 109.

KING HENRY THE EIGHTH.

THE celebrated HOUSEHOLD ORDINANCES of HENRY the Eighth were made at *Eltham*, in the 17th year of the King's reign, 1526.

The Preamble assigns as a reason for this domestick Legislation,—

That it was notorious, that His Majesty soon after his first assumption of the Crown and Royal Dignity, had, for the defence of the Church, and for sundry other great and important causes, been compelled to go to war,—in which His Grace, not from any inordinate or ambitious appetite, but for the general Weal of Christendom, the Honour, Tuition, and Defence of this his Realm and Subjects of the same, had travailed widely and been intensely occupied, in so much that, as many of the Officers and Ministers of his Household having been employed in his Military Progress, the accustomed good order of His Household had been greatly hindered and in some manner subverted,—which by little and little was then come more and more into an indirect course, far from the good Constitutions of old time,—Wherefore seeing that it had pleased Almighty God then to send unto His Grace right honourable and profitable peace with all outward Regions, His Highness, among other his gracious intents and purposes, was minded and determined to see a reformation of those errors, and to establish such an Order, both in his Household and Chamber, as the same being duly fulfilled and observed, all irregularities should in a short time be totally removed and extinguished.

In the Ordinary of The King's Train upon his French expedition, in 1513, I find the following GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER,—viz.,

		Servants.		Horsekeepers.
Master Norris,	-	6.	-	2.
Master of The Horse,	-	6.	-	2.
Sir Francis Bryan,	-	4.	-	1.
Sir Anthony Browne,	-	4.	-	1.
Sir Edward Nevyll,	-	4.	-	1.
Sir Thomas Cheyney,	-	4.	-	1.
Sir John Russell,	-	4.	-	1.
Thomas Hennage,	-	4.	-	1.
Francis Weston,	-	4.	-	1.
Henry Knevett,	-	1.	-	1.
Doctor Butts,	-	1.	-	1.
Roger Ratclyff,	-	2.	-	1.
Anthony Knevett,	-	2.	-	1.
William Brereton,	-	2.	-	1.
John Cary,	-	1.	-	1.
Nicholas Barbor,	-	-	-	1.
Mark Smedon,	-	-	-	1.
Grant Guylhom,	-	-	-	1.
Petitt Guylhom,	-	-	-	1.
Philip Weldower, ¹	-	-	-	1.

SIR WILLIAM BUTTS, Knt., was one of The Founders of The College of Physicians. He was esteemed a man of great learning, skill, and experience, and was much trusted by His

¹ Additional Mss. Brit. Mus. No. 5758, fol. 282.

Majesty in many important affairs. SHAKESPEARE introduces him, discovering to HENRY the malice of GARDINER, and others of the Council, against CRANMER,—

I had thought,
They had parted so much honesty among them,
(At least, good manners), as not thus to suffer
A man of his Place, and so near our favour,
To dance attendance on their Lordships' pleasures,
And at the door too, like a Post with Packets.
By holy Mary, BUTTS, there's knavery;
Let them alone, and draw the curtain close;
We shall hear more anon.—

KING HENRY VIII.

A Portrait of Dr. BUTTS is introduced in HOLBEIN'S Picture of HENRY the Eighth granting the Charter to The Surgeons' Company. He died in 1545, and was interred in the Church at Fulham, where there is a Monument to his Memory.

THE ORDINANCES consist of 79 Chapters, and direct the attendance and conduct of the different Officers of the Court. After which, follows "*A Declaration of Bouche of Court*," expressing the particular articles of Diet, Wine, and other things, to be served to every person being of the Ordinary of The King's

Honourable House, according to their respective Degrees.

The Names of the Officers are given with their Payments and Salaries ;—also the names of the Dishes served up in Messes to The Royal Table at Dinner and Supper, on flesh days, and on fish days,—and the Quantity and Price of every article so provided.

The Tables for all the different Officers and Servants then follow, expressing in like manner the number of Messes, and the price of each Mess to be served at Dinner and Supper, at the respective Tables.

The expense of the Stables is likewise given, —showing the number of Horses, and Beds for their Servants, for which every Officer was entitled to have provision made within the Court.

To these are added subsequent Regulations, which were made at different times in the same reign, especially in his Thirty-third year, to explain and amend some of the Ordinances before devised.²

It appears that these Ordinances were established under the immediate superintendence of Cardinal WOLSEY, who, being at that time

² Household Ordinances, p. 137.

at the Court of *Eltham*, took order for altering the state of the King's house, when many Officers and other Servants were discharged, and put upon a Pensionary list. He also made new Officers in the house of the Duke of RICHMOND, which was then newly begun. And he also ordained a Council, and established another Household for the Lady MARY, then being Princess of the Realm,—so that, as STOWE, observes, “all things, that were done, were done by him, for to him was the charge of all things committed.”³

We must not, however, overlook, that these Statutes were “for the Establishment of good order, and reformation of sundry errors and misuses,”—which clearly prove an anterior appointment of GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER,—and have reference to that unhappy obloquy, which is recorded of them by STOWE,—who says, that shortly after King HENRY, in 1519, had holden his Feast of ST. GEORGE at Windsor, “with as great solemnity as it had beene the Feast of a Coronation,”—“certain Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber, which through the King's lenity in bearing with their lewdness, forgetting themselves,

³ STOWE's *Annales*, p. 525.

“ and their duty towards His Grace in being
“ too familiar with him, not having due re-
“ spect to his estate and degree, were re-
“ moved, by order taken by The Council,
“ unto whom The King had given authority
“ to use their discretions in that behalfe,—
“ and then were four sad and ancient Knights
“ put into the King’s Privy Chamber, whose
“ names were, Sir RICHARD WINGFIELD, Sir
“ RICHARD JERNINGHAM, Sir RICHARD WES-
“ TON, and Sir WILLIAM KINGSTON,—and
“ besides these, divers officers were changed
“ in other places.”³

It would further seem that there had been just cause for this expulsion,—for it appears that, among these Young Gentlemen, were NICHOLAS CAREW, and FRANCIS BRIAN, who having been bred up, for a long time, in the Court of France, not only behaved themselves according to the French manners and fashions,

³ *Annales*, p. 507.—The *three* last mentioned Knights constituted part of the *Seven*, whom King HENRY the Eighth appointed, on his Challenge to the French King, and as many on the part of France,—on which occasion Feats of Arms were performed for Thirty days, at a Camp between *Guisnes* and *Ardres*, called, from it’s costly magnificence, “ *Le Champ de drap d’or*,” p. 508.

but took all opportunities of extolling the King and Court of France, *as superior to that of England*,⁴—they, therefore, suffered that penalty which is always due to insolence, and to those who can ever for a moment have the baseness to revile the honour and the glory of their Native land.

Thus divested of improper Associates, we shall now accompany our Gentlemen upon sure and historical grounds,—where we shall see them clothed with Respect, dignified by their Embassies, and esteemed for the confidential and satisfactory discharge of their Duty.

By the 33d chapter it is commanded, that the Chief Officers of The Household should take care, that none of the Officers have a greater number of Servants in the Court than what are assigned to them,—such Servants to be always persons of good honesty, gesture, behaviour, and conversation,—and that none of the Officers should bring into Court any of their Pages, but that they should remain in the Town or elsewhere, without the precincts of the Court, as they should think proper. But to the intent that Young Gentlemen might be brought up “*in service and nurture*,” it should be lawful to all the King’s Counsellors, the King

⁴ The English Baronetage, vol. iv. p. 165.—This transaction is also related in a Letter from Sir THOMAS BOLEYN to Cardinal WOLSEY, dated the 10th of May, 1519.—Anstis, vol. ii. p. 257, *note*.

and Queen's Chamberlains, Vice-Chamberlains, the Captain of the Guard, the Master of the Horse, the Henxmen, and the *Six Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber*, to keep every of them one Page to attend upon the Court,—“*so that always he be a Gentleman born, well mannered and apparelled, and well conditioned.*”

By the 52d chapter it appears, that sundry Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, either ashamed of their Publick acceptance of the Viands or esteeming it more dignified to eat in private, “*much delighted and used to dine in corners and secret places,*” without repairing to The King's Chamber or Hall, by reason whereof the good order of the Chamber and Household was greatly impaired, and the Officers were frequently destitute of Company at their boards,—

It was, therefore, strictly charged and commanded (chap. 53), that no Nobleman, Spiritual or Temporal, nor other of His Majesty's Counsellors, or persons endued with this special privilege, should eat at meals, or be suffered so to do in any other places than what were prescribed “*unlesse it be with the Gentlemen of His Privy Chamber,*”—for whom, and how they should be served, provision was made and described by a special Title.

This brings us at once to the services of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, and the 55th chapter sets forth, that,—

“Inasmuch as in the pure and cleane keeping of The King's Privy Chamber, with the good order thereof, consisteth a greate part of the King's quiet, rest, comfort, and preservation of his health, the same above all other things before mentioned (the relicts and fragments of meat and drink, which had not been given to the Poor, by neglect of

the Under Almoner) is principally and most highly to be regarded ; and considering that right meane persons, as well for their more commoditie do retire and withdraw themselves sometymes aparte, as for the whollsomnesse and sweetnesse of their Chambers, doe forbear to have any great or frequent resort into the same ; much more it is convenient, that the King's Highnesse have his Privy Chamber and inward Lodgings reserved secrett, at the pleasure of His Grace, without repaire of any great multitude thereunto ; it is therefore ordeyned, that noe person, of what estate, degree, or condicion soever he be, from henceforth presume, attempt, or be in any wise suffered or admitted to come or repaire into the King's Privy Chamber ; other then such onely as His Grace shall from time to time call for or command ; except onely the Mynisters now deputed, or in lieu of them hereafter to be deputed, for attendance in the same ; that is to say, The Marquesse of EXETER,⁵ who is the King's neer Kinsman, and hath been brought up of a childe with His Grace in his Chamber,—*Six Gentlemen, two Gentlemen Ushers, four Groomes, and the King's Barber, and a Page,*—being in all the number of *Fifteen* persons, whom the King's Grace for their good behaviour and quallities hath elected for that purpose, and whose Names hereafter doe follow,—That is to say,—

SIR WILLIAM TILER.⁶

⁵ HENRY COURTNEY. He was beheaded in 1538.

⁶ He was one of the splendid Retinue who accompanied King HENRY the Seventh in his first Progress, after his Coronation, towards the North.

SIR THOMAS CHEYNEY, KNT.⁷

⁷ He was one of the Challengers at the Interview of the "*Champ de drap d'or*," and was in the expedition against *Boulogne*. On the Lord ROCHFORD being beheaded, he was made Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden of The Cinque Ports. He was Treasurer of the Household, and of the Privy Council to the King, and held at the same time the Bailiwick of Sandwich by sea and land. This brave Warrior, with a King of Arms, was sent to give defiance to the French Monarch and to denounce war against him in 1543,—in consequence of the opposition which HENRY met with in Scotland, from the French intrigues, which naturally excited his resentment, and farther confirmed the resolution which he had already taken, of breaking with France, and of uniting his arms with those of the Emperor. He was appointed Assistant to The Privy Council by HENRY's Will. He sided with Queen MARY. He was one of the great Personages who attended upon Queen ELIZABETH at her coming to London from Hatfield. He died in 1559, and was buried at Minster, in The Isle of Shepey.—In a Letter to HENRY the Eighth, dated from *Bourdeaux*, the 14th of April, 1522, when Ambassador in France, he gives His Majesty an account of his waiting upon the French King, in his Capacity of a *Gentleman of The Privy Chamber*,—concluding with a little trait of Gallic chagrin,—

"In my last Lettres is menc'oned of the Frenshe King's (FRANCIS the First) commandement to me, that I should use myself at all hours in his Prevy Chamber, as I doo in Yours.—Yet, that notwithstanding I wolde not be so pre-

SIR ANTHONY BROWNE, KNT.

SIR JOHN RUSSELL.⁸

MR. HENRY NORRES.⁹

sumptuous upon his furst commaundement so to doo, wherefore this morning he sent MORRETT to my lodging to bring me to him. At my comyng, the Kyng was but lately rysen, and in his nyght gowne was looking out at a windowe. Please yt Your Grace, that when I came into his sayde chambre, and that he was redy to the wasshing of his handes, the Towell was brought to the Great Maister, and so he toke it to me, *and made me gyve hit to the Kyng*,—saying, *that your Grace used hym so*, at his being in England.”—Coll. of Arms, R. 32.,—and State Paper Office.

⁸ Governor of the City of *Tournay*, and afterwards Earl of BEDFORD, and Lord High Admiral of England.

⁹ He appears to have been in great favour with the King,—for, by the 62d chapter, it is commanded, “That Mr. NORRES shall be in the roome of Sir WILLIAM COMPTON, not onely giving his attendance as Groome of the King’s Stoole, but also in his Bedchamber, and other Privy places, as shall stand with his pleasure,—and the King’s express commandment is, that none other of the said Six Gentlemen, presume to enter or follow His Grace into the said Bedchamber, or any other secret place, unlesse he shall be called and admitted thereunto by His said Grace.”

LLOYD, in his *Worthies*, says, that “THE HONOURABLE BAND OF GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS” was established by King HENRY the Eighth at the instance of Sir WILLIAM COMPTON. This Gentleman, who was a Lineal Ancestor of

Mr. CAREY,¹⁰

to be the *Six* said Gentlemen Waiters,—

ROGER RACLIFFE, and

ANTHONY KNEVET,

to be the Gentlemen Ushers,—

WILLIAM BRERETON.¹¹

WALTER WALSH.¹²

the Earls of NORTHAMPTON, was high in the Royal favour, and after having served as *Page of Honour*, and *Groom of the Bed-chamber* successively to the King when Duke of YORK, was, on the King's accession, immediately made a *Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber*, *Groom of the Stole*, and soon afterwards Knighted. Besides these offices, the King conferred upon him several Manors, and honoured him with part of the Royal Arms, in Augmentation of his own. He died in 1528.

¹⁰ WILLIAM CAREY, father of Sir HENRY CAREY, K. G., the first Lord HUNSDON,—a Nobleman of the most unblemished character. He was Esquire of the Body to King HENRY the Eighth, and married MARY, daughter and co-heir of Sir THOMAS BOLEYN, Knt., afterwards Earl of WILTSHIRE and ORMOND, and Sister of Queen ANNE, the second wife of that Monarch.

¹¹ Sir WILLIAM BRERETON, of Malpas Hall and Stocklach, in the Co. Palatine of Chester.

¹² Sir WALTER WALSH was the Gentleman to whom Cardinal WOLSEY surrendered himself at *Cawood*, "as

JOHN CARY,¹³

HYRCAN (*Urian*) BRERETON,¹⁴ KNT.

to be the Grooms,—

JOHN PENNYE,¹⁵ to be the King's Barber,—

being sufficiently commissioned by his Post," after having refused to obey the Arrest, by The Earl of NORTHUMBERLAND, who had denied to show his Commission.—Fiddes's *Life of Wolsey*, p. 495.

With age, with cares, with maladies oppress'd,

He seeks the refuge of Monastick rest.

Grief aids disease, remember'd folly stings,

And his last sighs reproach the faith of Kings.

The Vanity of Human Wishes.

¹³ Sir JOHN CARY, Knt., who was the elder brother of Sir WILLIAM CAREY, father of the first Lord HUNSDON. His son EDWARD CARY married KATHERINE, daughter of HENRY KNEVET, of Buckenham, Widow of the Lord PAGET.

¹⁴ He was the ninth son of Sir RANDLE BRERETON, of Malpas, Escheator of Cheshire. He died on the 19th of March, 1577.

¹⁵ By cap. 69, It is also ordered, that the King's Barber shall be dayly by the King's uprising, ready and attendant in The Privy Chamber,—there haveing in readinesse, his water, cloths, knives, combes, sissors, and suche other stuffe as to his roome doth apperteyne, for trimming and dressing the King's head and beard. And that the said Barber take especiall regard to the pure and cleane keep

And young WESTON,¹⁶ (afterwards Sir FRANCIS, K. B.) to be the King's Page.—

Which said *Six* Gentlemen, with the Ushers and Groomes Barber and Page, the King's minde is, shall dilligently attend upon his person in his said Privy Chamber; doeing humble, reverent, secrett, and lowly service, about all such thinges as His pleasure shall be to depute and put them to doe; not pressing His Grace, nor advanceing themselves, either in further service then His Grace will or shall assigne them unto; or also in sewtes, or intermeddle of any causes or matters whatsomever they be; of the which number of six Gentlemen, diverse be well languaged, experte in outward parts, and meete and able to be sent on familiar messages, or otherwise, to outward Princes, when the case shall require.”¹⁷

We have here an honourable and explicit declaration of the Qualifications which were

of his own person and apparell,—useing himselfe alwayes honestly in his conversation, without resorteing to the company of vile Persons, or of misguided women, in avoyding such dangers and annoyance as by that meanes he might doe unto the King's most Royall person,—not failing this to doe, upon paine of looseing his roome, and further punishment at the King's pleasure. His wages were 20*l.* a year.

¹⁶ By cap. 70. of the Ordinances it is commanded, that the King's Page be before His Grace's uprising, in the said Privy Chamber,—and so to give continuall attendance, for doeing such service, as it shall please the King's Highnesse to command him.

¹⁷ Household Ordinances, p. 154.

required of our Gentlemen, then so few in number, and which clearly shows that they were not intended as the Pageants of State, but were expected to be Gentlemen of refined education, expert in all the accomplishments of that chivalrous age, and blessed with an integrity and judgement suitable to the occasion when sent either on familiar messages, or higher embassies, to Foreign Princes.

But a melancholy fate soon attended three of those Gentlemen, who were sacrificed to justify the conduct of their furious Monarch towards the Queen.

The affection which had subsisted, and still increased under the difficulties of THE REFORMATION, between HENRY and his idolized ANNE BOLEYN, had not long attained secure possession of it's object, when it languished from satiety,—and the King's heart was apparently estranged from his lovely Consort. ANNE's enemies soon perceived the fatal change,—and they were forward to widen the breach, when they found that they incurred no danger by interposing in those delicate concerns. But the chief means which they employed to inflame the King against her, was his Jealousy.

ANNE, though she appears to have been entirely innocent, and even virtuous, in her conduct, had a certain gaiety, if not levity, of character, which threw her off her guard, and made her less circumspect than her situation required. Her education in France rendered her the more prone to those freedoms,—and it was with difficulty she conformed herself to that strict Ceremonial which was practised in the Court of England. More vain than haughty, she was pleased to see the influence of her beauty on all around her, and she indulged herself in an easy familiarity with persons who were formerly her equals, and who might then have pretended to her friendship and good graces. HENRY's dignity was offended with these popular manners,—and though the Lover had been entirely blind, the Husband possessed a discernment but too quick and penetrative. Ill instruments interposed, and put a malignant interpretation on the harmless liberties of the Queen :—The Viscountess of ROCHEFORD, in particular, who was married to the Queen's brother, but who lived on bad terms with her Sister-in-law, insinuated the most cruel suspicions in the King's mind,—and as she was a woman of profligate cha-

racter, she paid no regard either to truth or humanity in those calumnies which she suggested. She pretended that her own Husband was engaged in a criminal correspondence with his Sister,—and not content with this imputation, she poisoned every action of the Queen's, and represented each instance of favour which she conferred on any one, as a token of affection. HENRY NORRIS, Groom of the Stole, WESTON and BRERETON, Gentlemen of the King's Chamber, together with MARK SMETON, (a Musician), Groom of the Chamber, were observed to possess much of the Queen's friendship,—and they served her with a zeal and attachment which, though chiefly derived from gratitude, might not improbably be seasoned with some mixture of tenderness for so amiable a Princess. The King's jealousy laid hold of the slightest circumstance, and finding no particular object on which it could fasten, it vented itself equally on every one that came within the verge of it's fury.

The King's jealousy first appeared openly in a Tilting at Greenwich,¹⁸ on the 1st of May,

¹⁸ At these Justs, GEORGE BOLEYN, Viscount ROCHEFORD, was chief Challenger, and HENRY NORRIS, principal Defender.

1536, where the Queen happened to drop her handkerchief,—an incident probably casual, but interpreted by him as an instance of gallantry to some of her paramours. He immediately retired from the place,—sent orders to confine her to her chamber,—arrested NORRIS, BRERETON, WESTON, and SMETON, together with her brother, ROCHEFORD,—and threw them into prison.

The Queen, astonished at these instances of his fury, thought that he meant only to try her,—but finding him in earnest, she reflected on his obstinate unrelenting spirit, and she prepared herself for that melancholy doom which awaited her. Next day she was sent to the Tower,—and, on her way thither, she was informed of her supposed offences, of which she had hitherto been ignorant: She made earnest protestations of her innocence,—and when she entered the Prison she fell on her knees, and prayed God so to help her, as she was not guilty of the crime imputed to her. Her surprise and confusion threw her into hysterical disorders,—and in that situation she thought that the best proof of her innocence, was to make an entire confession, and she revealed some indiscretions and levities which her simplicity had equally betrayed her to

commit and avow. She owned that she had once rallied NORRIS on his delaying his marriage, and had told him that he probably expected her when she should be a Widow;—She had reproved WESTON, she said, for his affection to a kinswoman of hers, and his indifference towards his wife,—but he told her that she had mistaken the object of his affection, for it was herself,—upon which she defied him;—She affirmed that SMETON had never been in her chamber but twice, when she played on the harpsicord,—but she acknowledged that he had once had the boldness to tell her, that “*a look sufficed him.*” The King, instead of being satisfied with the candour and sincerity of her confession, regarded these indiscretions only as preludes to greater and criminal intimacies.

Of all the multitude whom the beneficence of the Queen’s temper had obliged during her prosperity, no one durst interpose between her and the King’s fury,—and the person whose advancement every breath had favoured, and every countenance had smiled upon, was now left neglected and abandoned,—except, which is so honourable to Religion and Humanity, by CRANMER alone, who, of all the

Queen's adherents, still retained his friendship for her,—and, as far as the King's impetuosity permitted him, he endeavoured to moderate the violent prejudices entertained against her.

At length his Sov'reign frowns,—the train of State
Mark the keen glance, and watch the sign to hate.
Where-e'er he turns, he meets a stranger's eye,
His suppliants scorn him, and his followers fly,—
The Vanity of Human Wishes.

But to hasten to this unhappy catastrophe, —The Queen herself wrote HENRY a letter from the Tower, full of the most tender expostulations, and of the warmest protestations of innocence. This letter had no influence on the unrelenting mind of HENRY, who was determined to pave the way for his new marriage (with JANE SEYMOUR) by the death of ANNE BOLEYN. NORRIS, WESTON, BRERETON, and SMETON, were tried,—but no legal evidence was produced against them. The chief proof of their guilt consisted in a hearsay from one Lady WINGFIELD,¹⁹ who was *dead*. SMETON was prevailed on, by the vain hopes of life, to confess a criminal correspondence with the Queen,—but even her enemies expected

¹⁹ Sir ANTHONY WINGFIELD was Captain of the Guard, and Vice-Chamberlain.

little advantage from this confession,—for they never dared to confront him with her,—and he was immediately executed,—as were also BRERETON and WESTON.²⁰ NORRIS had been much in the King's favour,—and an offer of life was made to him, if he would confess his crime, and accuse the Queen,—but he generously rejected the proposal,—and said, that in his conscience he believed her entirely guiltless,—but, for his part, he could accuse her of nothing, and he would rather die a thousand deaths than calumniate an innocent person.²¹

My ever sincere and affectionate friend, HENRY ELLIS, Esq., The Principal Librarian of The British Museum, has, in his valuable Collection of “ORIGINAL LETTERS, illustrative of English History,” vol. 2. pp. 52-66, given Six Letters, relating to the Arrest and Be-

²⁰ On the morning of the 17th of May, Lord ROCHEFORD, NORRIS, BRERETON, and WESTON, were beheaded on Tower-Hill, and SMETON hanged,—and, two days afterwards, the beauteous ANNE herself was brought to suffer death, on a scaffold erected upon the green within the Tower.—BAYLEY's History of the Tower, Part II. p. 372.

²¹ STOW's *Annales*, p. 572.—RAPIN's History of England, vol. i. p. 810.—HUME's History of England, vol. iv. pp. 155, *et seq.*—*Archæologia*, vol. iii. p. 154.

haviour in Prison of Queen ANNE BOLEYN The Queen's last memorable Letter to King HENRY the Eighth, "*from her doleful Prison in the Tower,*" is omitted in this Collection. It is universally known as one of the finest compositions in the English Language, and is only mentioned there by Mr. ELLIS, to obviate a notion which has gone abroad against it as a forgery. With a sensibility of heart which guides the elegance of his pen, Mr. ELLIS observes, that this Letter "rises in style above ANNE BOLEYN's other compositions cannot be disputed, but her situation was one which was likely to rouse a cultivated mind,—and there is a character of Nature in the Letter, a simplicity of Expression, and a unity of Feeling, which it may be doubted whether Genius itself could have feigned. The Pity of posterity has been more fixed upon ANNE BOLEYN by that Letter, than by all the cruel circumstances related in her Story."

Still dwelling with emotion upon this pathetic Letter, I cannot resist a transcript of the concluding lines of it,—

"My last and only request shall be, that myself may only bear the burden of Your Grace's displeasure, and that it may not touch the innocent souls of those poor Gentlemen,

who (as I understand) are likewise in strait imprisonment for my sake. If ever I have found favour in your sight, *if ever the name of ANNE BOLEYN hath been pleasing in your ears*, then let me obtain this request, and I will so leave to trouble Your Grace any further, with mine earnest Prayers to The Trinity to have Your Grace in his good keeping, and to direct you in all your actions."—*Spectator*, No. 397.

And the impartial suffrage of Posterity has fully acquitted Viscount ROCHEFORD, the elegant and accomplished Uncle of Queen ELIZABETH, of the odious Crime for which he suffered by the mandate of a jealous Tyrant.

THE ORDINANCES then specify the Duties which were commanded,—

"Cap. 59. It is also ordeyned, that the Six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, by seven of the clock or sooner, as the King the night before determineth to arise in the morning, shall be in the said chamber there diligently attending upon His Grace comeing forth,—being ready and prompt, to apparrell and dresse His Highnesse, putting on such garments, in reverent, discreet, and sober manner, as shall be His Grace's pleasure to weare;—and that none of the said Groomes or Ushers doe approach or presume (unlesse they be otherwise by His Grace commanded or admitted) to lay hands upon His Royall Person, or intermeddle with prepareing or dressing of the same, but onely the said Six Gentlemen,—except it be to warme cloaths, or to bring to the said Gentlemen such things as shall apperteyne to the apparelling and dressing of the King's said person."

"Cap. 60. It is also ordered, that the King's doublet,

hosen, shoes, or any other garment, which his pleasure shall be to weare from day to day, *the gowne onely excepted*, shall be honestly and cleanly brought by the Yeoman of the Wardrobe of the Robes, or in his absence by some other of the same Office, to the King's Privy Chamber doore, without entering into the same,—where one of the said Groomes shall receive the said garments and apparell, bringing and delivering the same to one of the Six Gentlemen, to be ministered unto the King's person, as shall stand with His pleasure."

"Cap. 61. *Item*, it is ordeyned, that *two* of the said Six Gentlemen, *shall nightly lie on the Pallet, within the King's said Privy Chamber*,—which Pallet shall be everie night prepared and made ready by the Groomes of the Privy Chamber,—and the fires made up, and lights ordered, afore they shall depart to their lodgings."

"Cap. 63. *Item*, it is ordeyned, that such persons as be appointed of the Privy Chamber, shall be loving together, and of good unity and accord,—keeping secret all such things as shall be done or said in the same, without disclosing any parte thereof to any person not being for the time present in the said chamber,—and that the King being absent, without they be commanded to goe with His Grace, they shall not onely give their continuall and diligent attendance in the said chamber, but also leave herkening and enquiring where the king is, or goeth, be it early or late,—without grudging, mumbling, or talking of the King's pastime,—late or early going to bed,—or any thing done by His Grace, as they will avoyd his displeasure;—And it is also ordered, that in case any of the said Privy Chamber shall heare any of his fellows, or other person, of what estate or degree soever hee bee, speake or use any evil or unfitting language of the King, he shall with diligence dis-

close and shew the same, with the specialltyes thereof, unto His Highnesse, or to some of His Privy Councell, such as he thinketh meete, to shew and declare the same unto His Grace."

"Cap. 64. *Item*, the King's pleasure is, that the said Six Gentlemen shall have a vigilant and reverent respect and eye to His Grace, soe that by His looke or countenance, they may know what lacketh, or is His pleasure to be had or done,—and that as well the Ushers as Groomes, place themselves in their standing and attending, in convenient distance from the King's person, without too homely or bold advanceing themselves thereunto, otherwise than to their roomes doth apperteyne."

"Cap. 65. It is also ordered, that the King being absent out of his Privy Chamber, the same shall be honestly kept by such as be appointed to be thereof, without using immoderate and continuall play, of dice, cards, or tables therein,—and that the said Chamber be not used by frequent and intemperate playes, as the Groome Porter's house;—Howbeit the King can be contented, that for some Pastime in the said chamber, in the absence of His Grace, they shall use honest and moderate Play, as well at the chesses and tables, as at cards,—foreseeing, that as soone as they shall perceive or have knowledge that the King is repaireing to His said Privy Chamber, they shall leave and desist from their said Play,—so as at his said entrance, they be there reverently attending, as to the office of good, humble, and reverent Servants doth apperteyne."

When fires were bright, and lamps beamed gay,
And Ladies tuned the lovely lay ;
And he was held a laggard soul,
Who shun'd to quaff the sparkling bowl.

SCOTT'S *Marmion*, p. 181.

“Cap. 66. It is also ordered, that none of the said Chamber shall advance himselfe further in service, than by the King's Highnesse he shall be appointed unto,—nor presse His Grace in making of sutes, nor intermedling of causes or matters, whatsoever they be, otherwise than they by His Grace shall be commanded,—allways regarding and remembering, the more nigher His Grace hath called them unto his person, the more to be humbly reverent, sober, discrete, and serviceable, in all their doeings, behaviours, and conversations,—to the intent, that not onely thereby they may deserve the increase of the King's favour, and good report and brewte arise thereby, to the good example of others,—but also great honour and wisdome may be ascribed unto the King's Highnesse, that His Grace has so circumspectly chosen such well qualified, mannered, and select persons, to be nigh about and attendant upon His noble person.”

“Cap. 67. It is also ordered, that in case the King's Grace will have bread or drinke, that one of the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber, shall command one of the Groomes of the same, to warne the officers of the buttery, pantry, and celler, to bring the said bread and drinke to the doore of the said Privy Chamber, where one of the Ushers taking the assay, shall receive the same, bringing it to the Cupboard and attending thereupon, till he, by one of the said Six Gentlemen, shall be discharged thereof,—And semblably, such meate as is provided for the King's breakfast, shall be by one of the said Groomes, brought unto the board or cupboard in the said Privy Chamber,—where one of the Ushers shall, as is aforesaid, take the assay, attending and standing charged therewith, till he shall be discharged by one of the said Six Gentlemen,—and in like manner, when the King is served for *All-night*,

after the same be delivered, one of the said Gentlemen Ushers shall attend thereupon, 'till he be discharged thereof, as shall accord."

"Cap. 72. And forasmuch as it is not convenient, that any certaine time should be prefixed for the King's going to Dinner or Supper,—and that it is requisite that the Six Gentlemen of the King's Chamber, the Ushers, and four Groomes of the same, shall attend, some upon the King's person, and some in the Chamber,—by reason whereof they cannot observe the houres of meales before prefixed, for the Household and Chambers;²²—It is therefore ordeyned, that allowance and provision be made for one Messe of meate, to be ordinarily appointed for the said Groomes and Barbor,—and that the said Six Gentlemen and two Ushers, shall in some convenient place to be assigned, and by the Ushers from time to time, as the King shall remove, to be appointed for that purpose, be served with *Two Messes of meate, well and substantially furnished,—for which purpose a good proportion of meate shall, by the Officers of the Household, be delivered to the Clerke of the King's Privy Kitchen,—there to be honestly and well*

²² It is ordained, that the Household, when the Hall is kept, shall observe times certain for Dynner and Souper, as followeth,—that is to say, the first Dynner in eating dayes to begin at *tenn* of the clock, or somewhat afore; and the first Souper at *foare* of the clock on worke dayes,—and on Holy dayes, the first Dynner to begin after the Kinge be gone to the Chappel, to his Divine service, and likewise at Souper.

When the King's Hall was not kept, the hour for dinner was at *eleven*, and for supper at *six* o'Clock, p. 151.

*dressed, and to be served at such times as shall be convenient,—*And if it shall fortune the King's Highnesse to goe forth on his hunting and disports, and shall for his pastime, and well accompanying of his person, call more Gentlemen than the said Six,—in that case, a substantiall proportion of *two other messes of meate*, shall be delivered as afore, unto the Cooke of the King's Privy Kitchen,—to the intent, that in case the King's Grace returne not soone, upon the time prefixed for Dinner and Souper within the Chamber and Household, the same may be dressed and served unto them, in company of the said Six Gentlemen accordingly,—which, in case the King's Grace returne in time, shall be wholly and entirely saved undressed and returned, to be otherwise spent in the ordinarie, by the discretion of the Officers of the Household, as shall apperteyne."

On a review of these ORDINANCES it will appear that *Six* Gentlemen only are specified to be of THE PRIVY CHAMBER,—but in the Bouche of Court, *Eighteen* are there named. We must, therefore, conclude, that either an increase in their number was afterwards made, or that *Six* only were required to be upon duty at a time.

There is, however, a considerable reduction of their original appointment,—for, we have seen, that King HENRY the Seventh had "*forty, or more, as it pleased the King,*"—so that this might be intended not only as an

œconomical retrenchment, but as a determined resolution to return “to the good Constitutions of old time,”—and we shall presently see, that the Salaries of two of the *Junior* Gentlemen were only fifty marks or £33 6s. 8d. *per annum* each, whilst the other Sixteen had each £50 a year.

The manner in which His Majesty *dressed*, is likewise deserving of particular remark,—Mr. PEGGE invites our attention to it. He says, that the King seems to have been loosely attired in his *Bed-chamber* by “*The Esquire of the Body*,” and afterwards to have in a great measure finished his Dressing in his *Privy Chamber*,—where the Garments which he chose to wear at that time, were to be brought to him by one of the Six Gentlemen, “the *Gown* only excepted.”

The exception of the *Gown* naturally creates a question not easily to be explained,—but Mr. PEGGE conjectures, that it was either reserved to be put on in the *Bed-chamber* by *The Groom of the Stole*, or if it was put on at all in The *Privy Chamber*, that it was done by some Person of higher Degree who was present, or called upon for the purpose, as it was the custom of the times for the King to

be served in many instances, according to the language of that age, by the *greatest Estate* (or Person) present at the time, notwithstanding there were Officers appropriated to each several duty,—and that such their duty in a manner devolved upon the Officer, for want of persons of greater Rank.

This idea is not quite vanished, for when The King dines at an Installation of Knights of The Order of the Garter, His Majesty is served by *Noblemen* in quality of *Carver*, *Cup-bearer*, and *Sewer*, and not by *Gentlemen* who are officially appointed to such duties.²³

So rigid was the confinement of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER in their *tours* of Duty, that they had very little relaxation from business, and none from attendance. All the indulgence permitted to them was, that at such time as *The King* avoided the Room, they were allowed, as we have seen by the Statutes, to play at *dice*, *cards*, *chess*, and *tables*, in The Privy Chamber, during His Majesty's absence, with a caution against the immoderate use of them,—and with an injunction to desist, as soon as they had knowledge of The King's approach, that they might

²³ *Curialia*, pp. 52-53, *note*.

be reverently attendant on him at his entrance, “as to the office of good, humble, and reverent Servants doth apperteyne.”

That the King often conversed freely with The Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber is certain,—for they are cautioned in the Statutes not to avail themselves of that condescension, by pressing His Grace “in making of sutes, or intermedling in causes or matters, otherwise than they shall be commanded,”—that it might appear to The King’s honour, that he had chosen men of sound discretion and becoming manners to be attendant upon his Royal Person.

We may further observe, that, when the attendance was so close, and the confinement so great, the *Six* Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber, on duty, were dieted “in some convenient place to be assigned,” after the King had withdrawn to his still more retired apartment, and were served, together with the *two* Gentlemen Ushers in waiting, “*with two messes of meate*,” well and substantially furnished, and to be dressed by the Cooks of The King’s Privy Kitchen,—And the reason is given in the Statutes, why these Officers did not eat in common with the rest of The

Household, “forasmuch,” say they, “as it
“is not convenient, that any certaine time
“should be prefixed for the King’s goeing to
“Dinner or Supper.”

By a *Mess* is generally meant *four* persons, who partook of an allotted quantity,—so that in this case the *Six* Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber, and the *two* Gentlemen Ushers would form *two Messes*. In some œconomical arrangements of King JAMES the First, *six* were apportioned to a *mess*, in certain cases,—though *four* was the standard, and thus the *Messes* remain in our Inns of Court at this day.²⁴

King JAMES might, however, in his love of parsimony, only copy a regulation in these Statutes, which directs “The Ladyes, Gentlewomen, and Chamberers, of The Queen’s Chamber, to be rated at *Six* to the *messe*.”²⁵

²⁴ *Curialia*, p. 55, note.

²⁵ Household Ordinances, p. 173.

BOUCHE OF COURT.

UNDER the Denomination of “ *Bouche of Court*,” a Declaration is made of every Article which is to be served to every Person who is of the Ordinary of The King’s Honourable House, and these according to their respective Degrees,—together with the number of Servants which were allowed to them, and the specialities of their Liveries.

With respect to our Gentlemen, I find the following Classification and Allowances,—

“ Knights, and others of the King’s Councill, Knights’ Wives, Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, The Cofferer, Master of The Household, Clerkes of The Green Cloth, Clerkes Comptrollers, and Clerkes of The Kitchen.”

“ Everie of them being lodged within the Courte, for their *Bouche* in the Morning, one chet loafe,¹ one manchet,² one gallon of ale,—for Afternoone, one manchet, one gallon of ale,—for After Supper, one manchet, one gallon of ale, dim’ pitcher of wyne,—And from the last day of October unto the first day of Aprill, three lynkes by the weeke; by the day one prickett,³ one sise,⁴ dim’ pound white lightes,

¹ Household bread.

² The finest white bread.

³ A wax light.

⁴ A wax light.

four talshides,⁵ four faggots, and - - - - ; and from the last day of March unto the first day of November, to have the moyety of the said waxe, white lights, wood and coales, —which doth amount by the yeare to the sum of £20. 13s."

King HENRY the Eighth is indebted for an immediate sense of the necessity of an awful preparation for a future life, to the mild admonition of one of our Gentlemen,—

The King's health had long been in a declining state,—but for several days all those near him plainly saw his end approaching. He was become so froward, that no one durst inform him of his condition,—and as some persons during this reign had suffered *for foretelling the King's death*, every one was afraid lest, in the transports of his fury, he might, on this pretence, punish capitally the author of such friendly intelligence. At last, Sir ANTHONY DENNY ventured to disclose to him the fatal secret, and exhorted him to prepare for the fate which was awaiting him. He expressed his resignation,—and desired that CRANMER might be sent,—but before the Prelate arrived he was speechless, though he still seemed to retain his senses. CRANMER

⁵ Fire wood.

desired him to give some sign of his dying in the faith of Christ,—he squeezed the Prelate's hand, and immediately expired.⁶

Sir ANTHONY DENNYE and Sir WILLIAM HERBERT, "*Chief Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber*," were of the number of the Great Persons who were nominated in the Will of King HENRY the Eighth to be his Executors, Regents of the Kingdom, and Governors of his son King EDWARD the Sixth.⁷

But I am at a loss to state, whether the nomination of these two Gentlemen arose from any distinction of Rank among THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRIVY CHAMBER, or whether it proceeded from the accidental circumstance of their being at that time, the *Seniors* of the Establishment.

At the Funeral of King HENRY, Sir ANTHONY DENNYE and Sir WILLIAM HERBERT were the only two who were carried in the Chariot with the Royal Corpse to Windsor, and were continually in waiting there until the Interment.⁸

⁶ HUME's History of England, vol. iv. p. 264.

⁷ RAPIN's History of England, vol. ii. p. 4.

⁸ COLLINS's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 117.

THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER who at that time had Bouche of Court, and also their Diet within the Court, were,⁹—

Sir THOMAS HENEAGE, Knt., Treasurer of the Chamber, Vice-Chamberlain of The Household, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and one of the Privy Counsellors to Queen ELIZABETH.

ARTHUR PLANTAGENET, Viscount LISLE, K. G., illegitimate son of King EDWARD the Fourth, Lord Admiral.—In the year 1542, shortly after the execution of Queen CATHARINE HOWARD, and the infamous confidant and promoter of her Amours, Lady ROCHEFORD, a singular instance of the effects of sudden joy was manifested in the death of Viscount LISLE. He had been removed from the Governorship of Calais, and committed to the Tower on suspicion of being privy to a plot for betraying that Town to the French, —but, his innocence being afterwards established, the King sent to him his Secretary, Sir THOMAS WRIOTESLEY,

⁹ Household Ordinances, pp. 165, 169.

with a ring, as a token of his favour,—and Sir THOMAS delivered his message with so much eloquence and feeling, that the excess of joy threw His Lordship into convulsions, which deprived him the enjoyment of the boon by the termination of his life.—BAYLEY.

Sir ANTHONY BROWNE, K. G., son of Sir ANTHONY BROWNE, Esquire of the Body to HENRY the Seventh,—Governor of Calais, Standard Bearer of England, and Master of the Horse to EDWARD the Sixth,—an old and faithful Servant of the Crown, who was employed in several important Embassies to France, and was one of the Sixteen Executors named in the Will of King HENRY the Eighth. He was father of ANTHONY, the first Viscount MONTAGUE,—He died on the 6th of May, 1548, and was buried at *Battle*. This brave Officer shared with his Royal Master in his French Victories,—Paintings of which adorned the magnificent Mansion at *Cowdray*, until it's conflagration on the 24th of September, 1793,—but much to the honour of THE SOCIETY of

ANTIQUARIES, engravings of them had happily been preserved at their expense. Sir ANTHONY was the first husband of “*The fair Geraldine*,” the object of the fervent but fruitless devotion of the accomplished Earl of SURREY. His daughter ANNE was married to the celebrated CHARLES BRANDON, Duke of SUFFOLK. After his death, which happened in 1549, his lovely Widow became the *third* wife of HENRY CLINTON, Earl of LINCOLN, whom she survived.

Sir ANTHONY DENNYE,—was one of the Executors of King HENRY the Eighth's Will, and appointed one of the Council to Prince EDWARD his only son and successor. HENRY DENNYE, his son, married HONORA, daughter of WILLIAM Lord GREY *de Wilton*, and was by her, father of Sir EDWARD DENNYE, Knt., who was summoned to Parliament as Baron DENNYE, in the third of JAMES the First, and by Patent in the second of CHARLES the First advanced to the Dignity of Earl of NORWICH. At the end of a Manuscript in THE

COLLEGE of ARMS, R. 32., are some Verses upon the death of Sir ANTHONY DENNYE

Sir FRANCIS BRYAN, Knt., Cup-bearer.—He was one of the Gentlemen of The Earl of DEVONSHIRE's Band at the Royal Jousts, in the 12th of King HENRY the Eighth. He was appointed Ambassador on a special Mission to the Court of France, in 1528,—again, in June 1530,—and Ambassador Resident, in December 1530. On the Dissolution of the Monasteries, he had a grant of the Scite of the Priory of Canons Ashby. He was one of the most accomplished Courtiers of his time,—a man of great probity, and constantly employed by HENRY in business of a confidential nature. He was a Poet also, and a Contributor to the pieces of Uncertain Authors in TOTTEL's Collection. He was the intimate friend of Sir THOMAS WYATT, who addressed his third Satire to him,

“How to use the Court and himself therein,”
and pays a high compliment in it to his virtue and integrity. He was, like

WYATT, firmly attached to the Protestant Cause,—and, on this account, he seems to have drawn upon himself the hatred of the Roman Catholic party.

SAUNDERS, in his malevolent account of The Reformation in England, relates an absurd and wicked story of him.—Dr. NOTT.

Sir THOMAS SEYMOUR, K. G., Lord SEYMOUR of Sudeley, and High Admiral of England,—He was brother to Queen JANE, the third wife of King HENRY the Eighth.

Sir RICHARD LONG, Knt., Master of the Buck Hounds and Hawks, High Steward or Keeper of several of the Royal Demesnes, and Captain of the Island of Guernsey.

Sir THOMAS CAUERDEN or CAWARDEN,—was Knighted by HENRY the Eighth at the siege of Boulogne in 1544. In 1545, he and ELIZABETH his wife had a grant of the Manor or Farm of *Heckstalls*, in the Parish of Blechingly, formerly belonging to Sir NICHOLAS CAREW,—and at the same time he had a grant to him and his heirs of The Collegiate

Church of *Lingfield*. He resided in the Manor House, and is said to have there entertained the King and Queen ANNE BOLEYN. He had also grants of the Manor of *Squirries*, and other estates in Kent. He was Sheriff of the County of Surrey in the first of EDWARD the Sixth,—and was also one of the Knights of that Shire in the reigns of Queen MARY and Queen ELIZABETH. FULLER in his *Worthies* says, that he was indicted for Heresy five times,—but that the King preserved him, and some others of his Privy Chamber who were in the same predicament. He was also Master of the Revels, and had the charge of the King's Tents. He was one of the persons to whom letters were sent on the 24th of November 1558, directing them to make preparations for Queen ELIZABETH's reception at the Tower, previous to the Ceremonies of her Coronation. He was buried in the Church of Blechingly on the 29th of August 1559, and his Lady on the 25th of February following.—Mr. BRAY.

Sir HENRY KNEVET, Knt., Ambassador from King HENRY the Eighth to the Emperor CHARLES the Fifth, from December 1540 to April 1542.

Sir WILLIAM HERBERT, K. G., Earl of PEMBROKE,—He accompanied King HENRY the Eighth to the Siege of Boulogne,—from whence he was afterwards dispatched with the pleasing intelligence to The Queen of it's surrender without effusion of blood. He was also of The Privy Council to King HENRY, who, when he laid upon his death-bed, constituted him one of his Executors, leaving him by his Will a legacy of £300., and appointed him one of the Counsellors to his son Prince EDWARD, in all matters concerning both his private and publick affairs. He still continued in high favour after the Accession of EDWARD the Sixth to the Throne,—was entrusted with several high Offices and Commands, and by Letters Patent, dated the 10th of October 1551, was advanced, *first* to the Dignity of Baron, by the Title of Lord HERBERT of Cardiff,—and, on the following day, was

created Earl of PEMBROKE. In the month of December, in the same year, he was one of the Peers who sat on the trial of The Lord Protector SOMERSET. His first wife was ANNE, daughter of THOMAS Lord PARR of Kendal, and Sister to KATHARINE, the sixth wife of King HENRY the Eighth. So great was the splendour in which he lived, that in the year 1553 he rode into London to his Mansion at *Baynard's Castle* with Three Hundred horse in his retinue, whereof One Hundred of them were Gentlemen, in plain blue cloth, with chains of gold, and badges of a wyvern on their sleeves. He died at Hampton Court, on the 17th of March 1569-70, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. CAMDEN says, that "he was an extraordinary man, who was in some sort the raiser of his own fortune. With HENRY the Eighth he got into great favour, and was made his Chamberlain,—by his wise conduct he increased his wealth, especially after the King had married KATHARINE PARR, his wife's sister. Under EDWARD the

Sixth, whilst the Court was distracted with factions, he was made Knight of the Garter, Master of the Horse, Baron HERBERT of Cardyffe, and Earl of PEMBROKE. Under Queen MARY, he commanded her forces against WYAT,—was General of the English army at *St. Quintins*, Lord President of Wales, and twice Governor of Calais. Under Queen ELIZABETH, he was made Great Master of the Household, whose favour he lost, for a time, because he was the Chief promoter of NORFOLK's marriage with the Queen of Scots, though he had no ill design in it."

Sir ANTHONY ST. LEGER, K. G.,—was one of The High Commissioners for the Regulation of Ireland in 1537,—and five times Lord Deputy, from 1540 to 1553. It was by his wisdom that that Law was made, "That no *children* should be admitted to *Benefices*." He wrote an Epitaph on Sir THOMAS WYATT, the Elder, "*the wise, the learned, and the good.*"

Sir THOMAS DARCY, K. G., noted for his good services on the Borders of Scotland.

Sir **RALPH SADLER**, Knt., Master of The Wardrobe, Chancellor of The Duchy of Lancaster, and employed in frequent Embassies to the Court of Scotland,—especially in those memorable ones, in 1540 and 1543,—the first of them being to King **JAMES** the Fifth, in order to dispose him towards a Reformation,—and the other, to The Governor and States of Scotland, concerning a Marriage between **MARY** their Young Queen, and **EDWARD** the Sixth, then Prince of Wales,—and a perpetual Friendship and Union between the two Nations.

Sir **THOMAS SPEAKE**, Knt., of *White Lackington*,—Sheriff of the Counties of Somerset and Dorset, and of the Privy Chamber of King **EDWARD** the Sixth.

Sir **GEORGE CAREW**, Knt., one of the Principal Commanders who were sent to *Landrecy*, in Henault, to aid the Emperor **CHARLES** the Fifth—was Lieutenant General of the Horse, in the 36th of **HENRY** the Eighth, at the Siege of Boulogne,—and in the 37th of that King, was Vice-Admiral of the Fleet.

He was drowned at Portsmouth, in 1545.

SIR THOMAS PASTON, Knt., was one of the Defenders in feats of arms at the Royal Jousts, on the 21st of February, 1546. On the Dissolution of the College of *St. Gregory* of Sudbury, he had a grant of the Manor of Brandon, and the Advowson of the Rectory, and a Mill, all parcel of the Possessions of that College.

WILLIAM ST. BARBE, Esq.,—was a younger son of RICHARD ST. BARBE, Esq., of *Ashington*, in the County of Somerset, and is supposed to have owed his introduction to Court to the recommendation of Cardinal WOLSEY, who had been Rector of the adjoining Parish of Limmington. HENRY the Eighth granted to him the College of St. Edmund's in Salisbury with all its valuable endowments, and left him as a mark of his favour £100. by his Will, to which he was one of the subscribing Witnesses. Amongst the possessions of The College was the Manor of White-Parish *alias* Alderbury in the County of

Wilts, which became the residence of his son EDWARD, and his Descendants. He died in 1562, and was buried in the Church of *New Windsor*, leaving a numerous issue by MARY, daughter of ROBERT LITTLE, Esq., of *Bray*, in the County of Berks.

HENRY ST. BARBE, of *Ashington*, (the Elder brother of WILLIAM), was Ancestor to JOHN, of *Broadlands*, in Hampshire, (now the Residence of Lord Viscount PALMERSTON), created a Baronet by CHARLES the Second in 1663. URSULA, one of his daughters, was first married to RICHARD WORSLEY, Esq., Captain or Governor of The Isle of Wight,—and, *secondly*, to Sir FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, the well known Secretary of State, by whom she had a daughter FRANCES, remarkable for having been the wife of three Persons of Rank and Celebrity in the Court of Queen ELIZABETH, *viz.* Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, ROBERT Earl of ESSEX, and RICHARD Earl of CLANRICARDE and ST ALBAN'S,—From the obliging information of CHARLES ST. BARBE, Esq.,

F. S. A., of *Lymington*, in Hants, a lineal descendant.

Sir PETER MEWTAS, Knt., was Ambassador from King HENRY the Eighth to the Court of France. He was Captain of the Foot Harquebusiers at the Battle of *Pinkey*, in 1547, and added much to the Victory of that day by his skill and bravery. In 1561, he was sent by Queen ELIZABETH to The Queen of Scots, to demand the Ratification of the Treaty of Edinburgh. At the time of his death, which happened at *Dieppe*, on the 8th of September, 1562, he held the house and scite of the great Monastery of Stratford, in the Parish of West-Ham, in Essex,—where part of the Embankment, which keeps out the river *Thames*, is still called “*Mewtas’s Wall*.”

Sir JOHN WELLESBORNE, Ambassador to the Court of France in 1529 and 1530.

Their Wages and Fees were £50. *per annum* each,—with the exception of Sir RALPH SADLER and Sir JOHN WELLESBORNE, who probably as *Juniors* or Supernumeraries, had only 50 marks or £33. 6s. 8d. each.

The Diet for Two Messes to THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, was,—viz.,

SUNDAY, TUESDAY, or THURSDAY, MONDAY, or WEDNESDAY.

DINNER.

1st Course.

			<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>
Bread Cheat and Manchet,	9		4½	9	4½
Ale, - - -	4 gall.	6.		4 gall.	6
Wyne, - - -	pichr.	6.		1 pichr.	6
Beefe, - - -	1 mess	6.		1 mess	6
Mutton, - - -	1	3.		1	3
Veale, - - -	1	4.		1	4
Capons, - - -	2	12.		2	12
Conyes, - - -	1	6.		1	6
Fryaundes, - - -	1	8.		1	8

2d Course.

Lambe, Chicken, Pegeon,	1 mess	6.		1 mess	6
Cocks, Plovers, - - -	1 mess	14.		1 mess	14
Tarte, - - -	1	8.		1	8
Fruite, - - -	1	4.		1	4
Butter, - - -		6.			6

SOUPER.

1st Course.

Bread Cheat and Manchet,	9		4½	9	4½
Ale, - - -	4 gall.	6.		4 gall.	6
Wyne, - - -	1 pichr.	6.		1 pichr.	6
Flesh for pottage, - - -	1 mess	1.		1 mess	1
Mutton boyled, - - -	1 mess	6.		1	3
Mutton rost, - - -	2	3.		2	6
Capons, - - -	1	12.		1	12
Conyes, - - -	1	6.		1	6
Dowcetts, - - -	1	8.		1	8

2d Course.

Lambe, Chicken, or Rabbet,	1 mess	<i>d.</i> 8.	1	<i>d.</i> 7
Cock, Plovers, Teales,	- 1 mess	12.	1 mess	12
Tarte,	- 1	8.		
Fruite,	- 1	4.	1	4
Butter,	-	-	6	6

Sum of Sondag 15s. 2*d.*

Monday 14. 8½.

FRYDAY DINNER.

1st Course.

Bread Cheat and Manchet,	9	4½		
Ale,	- - -	4 gall.	6.	
Wyne,	- - -	1 pichr.	6.	
Lyng,	- - -	1 mess	4.	
Pikes,	- - -	1	14.	
Salmon,	- - -	1	12.	
Playce, Gurnard,	- 1	12.		
Haddock, or Whiting,	- 1	8.		

2d Course.

Tenche, trowte,	- - 1 mess	12.		
Eles with Lamprells,	- 1	12.		
Tarte,	- - 1	8.		
Fruite,	- - 1	4.		
Butter,	- - -	4.		
Egges,	- - -	2½		

Sum 8 9½

SATURDAY SUPPER.

1st Course.

Bread Cheat and Manchet,	9	4½	9	4½
Ale,	- - -	-	4 gall.	6
Wyne,	- - -	1 pichr.	6.	1 pichr. 6

Lyng,	-	-	-	1 mess	d. 4.	1 mess	d. 4
Pikes,	-	-	-	1	14.	1	14
Salmon,	-	-	-	1	12.	1	12
Place, Gurnard,	-	-	-	1	12.	1	12
Haddock, or Whyting,	-	-	-	1	8.	1	8

2d Course.

Tenche, trowte,	-	-	-	1 mess	12.	1 mess	12
Eles with Lamprells,	-	-	-	1	12.	1	12
Tarte,	-	-	-	1	8.	1	8
Fruite,	-	-	-	1	4.	1	4
Butter,	-	-	-	-	3.	-	3
Egges,	-	-	-	-	2½	-	2½

18 0

Sum of the charge of these } per diem 14 6½ plus in
 Messes, every mess rated at } per sept' 5 1 8½ sept' ¼
 } per ann' 255 3 4½

The first Mess to The Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber,
 with Friday's Supper, amounted to £284 1 4½

Item, their Second Mess, - 255 3 4½

THE SIX GENTLEMEN had each of them
 Stabling for *Six* Horses, and Lodging and
 Beds for *two* of their Servants.

It is also proper to mention, that THE GEN-
 TLEMEN OF THE PRIVY CHAMBER, in common
 with THE GENTLEMEN USHERS of the same
 Room, were allowed by King HENRY the
 Eighth annually *ten* yards of *velvet* each for a
Cloak.¹⁰

¹⁰ *Curialia*, p. 57.

KING EDWARD THE SIXTH.

DURING the short reign of King EDWARD the Sixth it may be supposed that THE HOUSEHOLD, which was left so well regulated by his Royal Father King HENRY the Eighth, did not receive any material alteration.

Mr. PEGGE, however, observes that *Six* of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER bore the *Canopy* at the *Christening* of this amiable Prince,—but to prevent misconception, he likewise adds, that this does not appear to have been a right of Office.¹

At the Coronation of HIS MAJESTY, THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, in common with THE GENTLEMEN USHERS, had certain yards (the quantity is left indefinite) of *crimson velvet* for *Gowns*, and certain yards of *tuishey* (tissue) to line them.²

¹ *Curialia*, p. 56.

² *Curialia*, p. 57.

QUEEN MARY.

UPON the Accession of Queen MARY, it is natural to imagine that THE HOUSEHOLD would undergo some changes, especially in the interior Apartments, and that a QUEEN REGNANT should require the attendance of *Ladies* in lieu of *Gentlemen* in her Chamber of Retirement.

Agreeably to this supposition, we find that Her Majesty's Board, which was always in THE PRIVY CHAMBER, was served by LADIES and GENTLEWOMEN,—the *Cup* was given by one Gentlewoman, and another had the charge of the *Cupboard*,—but the Offices of *Carvers* and *Ushers* were performed by GENTLEMEN.

Notwithstanding this revolution in the arrangement of The Privy Chamber, THE GENTLEMEN in question were so far from being discharged, that they were preserved entire both in *Number* and *Salary*,—there being always one at least of that Body *in waiting*, who was either to attend The Chamber, or “to leave word with The Gentleman Usher where he shall *have him*, if the Queen at any time shall

call for one of them to send any where, or any else Her Highness's pleasure."¹

The Office was at this time in such high estimation, that, in the first year of The Queen's reign, we find, among the *Eighteen* GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER,—

Sir JOHN DUDLEY, son of the detested Associate of EMPSON, and afterwards the notorious Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND,—whose crimes received at length their due recompense in that ignominious death, to which his guilty and extravagant Projects had conducted so many comparatively innocent victims.

Lord ROBERT DUDLEY, “the bad son of a bad father,” afterwards Earl of LEICESTER,—and the undeserved and worthless favourite of Queen ELIZABETH. He was treacherous to Lady JANE GREY, abject to Queen MARY, and ungrateful to his ROYAL BENEFACTRESS.

Mr. ROBERT KEMP, of *Gissing*, in the Co. of Norfolk.—STRYPE, in his Memorials, A. D. 1556, says, “On the 17th. The Lord ROBERT DUDLEY, having been

¹ *Curialia*, p. 56.—Antiquarian Repertory, vol. ii. p. 193.

beyond sea with King PHILIP, came riding unto the Queen at the Court at Greenwich, with Letters,—and after him, Mr. KEMP of *The Privy Chamber*, importing that the King would be at *Calais* the 17th day instant.” He died on the 27th of April 1596, aged Eighty. He was connected, by the Marriages of his Sister and Aunt, with the Catholic Families of THROCKMORTON and JERNEGAN.

Mr. BASSET.—He died on the 26th of November 1558, and was buried in The Friars’ Church in Smithfield.

Mr. RICE.

Mr. WALTER EARLE.

It is no wonder, that we do not meet with LADIES of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, antecedent to this period,—for it must be remembered, that Queen MARY was the first QUEEN REGNANT who sat upon the Throne. Her Household was not only the same in every respect with that of a KING, but was more enlarged in this particular Branch, because she preserved THE GENTLEMEN, at the same time that she adopted THE LADIES, of THE PRIVY CHAMBER.

A Letter of Privy Seal to the Clerk of Queen MARY'S Stables, upon the subject of Conveyance is curious, inasmuch as it explains what a *Waggon* or *Chariot* was in the reign of Her Majesty,—such an one as was fit to convey The Ladies and Gentlewomen of Her Privy Chamber,—

“ By the Queen.

MARYE THE QUEENE.

“ We will and commaunde you forthwith upon the sight hereof ye deliver or cause to be delivered to our trustie and welbeloved servaunte EDMONDE STANDEN, Clarke of our Stable, one *Wagon* of tymbre work for Ladies and Gentlewomen of Our Prevy Chamber with wheeles and axletrees, strakes, nayles, clowts, and all maner of work thertoo apperteyninge; fine redde cloths to kever and line the same Wagon, fringed with redde sylke and lyned with redde buckeram paynted with redde colours; collers, drawghts of redde lether, hamer clothes with Our Armes and Badges of Our Colours; and all other things apperteininge unto the same Wagon; and these Our Letters shalbe your sufficient warraunte and discharge on this behalfe at all tymes. Yeven under Our Signet at our Manour of Westminster the 28th daye of Aprill, in the thirde and fourth yeers of Our Reign.”²

It may not be improper to observe here, that THE LADIES of THE PRIVY CHAMBER

² ELLIS'S Original Letters. Second Series, vol. ii. p. 253.

were continued in subsequent reigns even by QUEENS CONSORT,—for they occur on The Queen's Side in the reigns of King JAMES the First, King CHARLES the First, and King CHARLES the Second,—and further, Queen HENRIETTA, on her return to England, after THE RESTORATION, retained *four* Ladies of her Privy Chamber with Salaries of £150. *per annum* each.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE Department of THE PRIVY CHAMBER remained in the same state as to it's Officers, both *Male* and *Female*, during the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, as it had been established by her Sister Queen MARY. The number of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER being *Eighteen*, with each a fee of £50. *per annum*.

This appears by an Account of the Annual expense of The Queen, both Civil and Military, about the year 1578,—which comprises the Names and Payment of every particular Office at that time.¹

The late Mr. NICHOLS, of whose affectionately remembered name every Lover of Literature is proud, and to whose communicative disposition and indefatigable and varied research, every one who is studious of Antient Manners and Customs owes the warmest debt of Gratitude, has given us an Account of the daily expense of Queen ELIZABETH's Table,

¹ Household Ordinances, p. 241.—Printed also in PECK's *Desiderata Curiosa*, vol. i. pp. 50-78.

in 1576,—where “two Services are to be served to The Gentlewomen of the Privie Chamber,”—which, according to Her Majesty’s Book, was fixed at £493. 18s. 11d. *per annum*,—but, according as they were then served, amounted to £679. 3s. 2½d.²

A Book of Her Household appears also to have been ordered by The Queen, in the 43d year of her reign,—which was delivered to King JAMES the First upon His Accession to the Crown. It contains the Names of all the Offices and Officers belonging to the same, with their duties and perquisites.³—

The taunting Phrase of “*Cheese Parings, and Candle ends*,” as applied to minor Perquisites of Office, may probably be traced to these Regulations,—for it appears, that the Yeomen of the Pantry were to have for their fees, “*all the chippings of bread*” spent within the said office,—And the Serjeant, Yeoman, Groomes, and Pages, of the Chaundry, were to have for their fees, “*the cutting of the ends of all Sizes*, cut in the making of the remaines of torches burnt within one foot to the end.”

² Queen ELIZABETH’s Progresses, vol. i. pp. 23, 35.

³ Household Ordinances, p. 281.

But the Pomp and gorgeous State of this renowned Queen, when displayed in the PROGRESSES about her Dominions, fixed irrevocably that Popularity which such condescending Affability was calculated to excite. The spirit of the times encouraged these splendid Excursions,—when the Amusements of the Great were not, as at present, confined to an over-grown Capital.

Her Majesty's Passage through the City of London to Westminster the day before Her Coronation, in 1558, to which Her magnificent Progress from Hatfield to The Charter-House had been a prelude, was the rising of a brilliant Sun to cheer the Nation chilled with the horror of more than Inquisitorial cruelty,—when the sight of a Princess, whose Accession foreboded such a joyful change, must have had the same effect on every feeling heart as on that of the antient Citizen in Cheapside, “*who shed tears of joy.*”⁴

Indeed, the hearts of the Common People, as this wise Princess well knew, were easily and cheaply to be won by gratifying their eyes with the frequent view of Her Royal Person,—and she neglected no opportunity of

⁴ Queen ELIZABETH's Progresses, vol. i. Pref. 1.

offering herself, all smiles and affability, to their ready acclamations.

Besides her Royal Progresses, Her Majesty indulged in Plays, Masks, Triumphs, and Tournaments, which were small branches of those many spreading Allurements that she made use of, to draw to herself the affections and the admiration of her Subjects. She appeared at them with dignity, ease, grace, and affability,—and her Court was at once, gay, virtuous, and superb.

It was the constant custom of Her Majesty, “to call out of all Counties in the Kingdom The Gentlemen of the greatest hopes, and the best Fortune and Families, and with those to fill the more Honourable Places of her Household Servants,—by which she honoured them, obliged their Kindred and Alliance, and fortified Herself.”⁵

From which we may observe, that it was not the Emolument or any lucrative motive which in that reign made Gentlemen solicitous to be admitted into THE PRIVY CHAMBER,—but the pure Dignity of the Post itself, added to the laudable ambition of being employed

⁵ COLLINS's Hist. Collect. of the Families of CAVENDISH, &c. p. 84.

in Publick Characters abroad, or of filling High Offices at home.

It was the prudent practice of Her Majesty also to intrust her Embassies of Compliment to young Noblemen, lately come into possession of their estates,—who, for her favour and their own honour, were willing to discharge them in a splendid manner at their private expense. And we are told, that the Danish Mission, to invest the King of Denmark with THE ORDER of THE GARTER, as a pledge of amity, in 1582, was the price which The Queen exacted from Sir PEREGRINE BERTIE, lately called up to The House of Peers, as Lord WILLOUGHBY of *Eresby*, in right of his mother, for her reluctant and ungracious recognition of his undeniable title to that Dignity.⁶

Of the first visit of Sir CHARLES BLOUNT to the Court, where he met with “a pretty strange kind of admission,” we have an account related with great vivacity by Sir ROBERT NAUNTON,—and in which we also see Her Majesty gracefully attended at her Banquet by her “*Lady Carver*.”—“He was

⁶ AIKIN'S *Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. ii. p. 117.

then much about Twenty years of age, of a brown hair, a sweet face, a most neat composure, and tall in his person. The Queen was then at *Whitehall*, and at dinner, whither he came to see the fashion of the Court. The Queen had soon found him out, and with a kind of an affected frown asked *The Lady Carver*, who he was?—She answered, she knew him not,—insomuch that inquiry was made from one to another who he might be, 'till at length it was told the Queen, that he was brother to the Lord WILLIAM MOUNTJOY. This inquisition, with the eye of Majesty fixed upon him, (as she was wont to do, to daunt men she knew not), stirred the blood of this young Gentleman, insomuch as his colour went and came,—which The Queen observing, called him unto her, and gave him her hand to kiss, encouraging him with gracious words and new looks,—and so diverting her speech to the Lords and Ladies, she said, that she no sooner observed him but that she knew there was in him some Noble blood, with some other expressions of Pity towards his House. And then again, demanding his name, she said, “ Fail you not to come to the Court, and I will bethink myself how to do you good,”

—And this was his inlet, and the beginning of his grace.”⁷

There is no Roll now remaining of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, during this reign,—and a very few only of those can, therefore, be mentioned, who are incidentally noticed in History,—

Sir WALTER RALEIGH, Knt.,—one of the most distinguished Officers of the Fleet, which destroyed the “*Invincible Armada*,” and who was constantly employed in literary pursuits both at sea and on land,—but at last fell a Victim, to the designing policy of GONDOMAR, the Spanish Ambassador, who prevailed on the weakness of JAMES the First to sacrifice him to the Spanish interest, in 1618,—which gave more publick dissatisfaction than any other measure of that King’s reign.

Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON, K. G., Lord Chancellor,—the successful competitor for the smiles of Royalty,—was of a decayed Family of Northamptonshire Gentry, and had just commenced the

⁷ AIKIN’s Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 222.

study of the Law at one of the Inns of Court, when hope or curiosity stimulated him to gain admittance at some Court Festival, where he had an opportunity of *Dancing* before the Queen. His figure and his graceful performance so captivated her fancy, that she immediately bestowed upon him some flattering marks of attention, which encouraged him to quit his Profession and become a Courtier. Her Majesty first took him into her Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, next made him of the number of her Privy Chamber, Captain of her Guard, and one of her Privy Council,—and lastly, she raised him to the lofty seat of Lord Chancellor of England, and honoured him with The Order of the Garter. His fee, when Gentleman of The Privy Chamber, was £50. *per annum*.—Lansd. Mss. No. 59.

Sir HENRY WOTTON, Knt., Ambassador to France, Germany, and The Republic of Venice,—and afterwards Provost of ETON COLLEGE.

Sir CHARLES BLOUNT, K. G., Earl of DEVONSHIRE,—one of the brightest ornaments

of the Court of ELIZABETH. He died in 1606, without male issue, when the Title became extinct.

Sir HENRY CAREY, K. G., first Cousin to Queen ELIZABETH,—Lord HUNSDON, Warden of The East Marches and Governor of Berwick upon Tweed, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and a Privy Counsellor.—This Gentleman had expended several Thousand Pounds of his own Patrimony in Her Majesty's service and relief during the time of her Imprisonment, and she liberally requited his friendship at her first creation of Peers, by conferring upon him, with the Title of Baron HUNSDON, the Royal Residence of that name, with it's surrounding Park and several beneficial leases of Crown lands. He was afterwards joined in various Commissions and Offices of Trust,—but his remuneration was, on the whole, by no means exorbitant,—for he was not rapacious, and consequently not importunate,—and the Queen, in the employments which she assigned him, seemed rather to consult her own ad-

vantage and that of her Country, by availing herself of the abilities of a diligent and faithful Servant, than to please herself by granting rewards to an affectionate and generous Kinsman. —“ As he lived in a ruffling time,” says NAUNTON, “ so he loved sword and buckler men, and such as our fathers wont to call ‘ *Men of their hands,*’ of which sort he had many brave Gentlemen that followed him,—yet not taken for a popular or dangerous person.” Though extremely choleric, he was honest, and not at all malicious. It was said of him, that “ his *Latin* and his *Dissimulation* were both alike,” equally bad,—and that “ his custom in swearing and obscenity in speech made him seem a worse Christian than he was.”—AIKIN.—When the Spanish Invasion was expected, he had the charge of The Queen’s person, with 2000 horse and 34,000 foot. There is a fine Print of Her Majesty’s Procession to *Hunsdon House*, published by THE SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES,—and in the *Cabala* of

State Papers, in 1571, is a Letter from The Queen, which appears to have been written just preceding this Royal Visit, and shows how much she designed him all the honour possible. It is also stated in the description of this Picture, that he was made Lord Chamberlain to The Queen after the death of The Earl of SUSSEX, and that Her Majesty intended higher Titles,—which in some measure stirred up the jealousy of her most powerful Courtiers, and most probably was the reason why many years after he had no additional Honours though often promised to him, except only a remarkable visit of the Queen when upon his death-bed,—to whose gracious offers and intention he, with a spirit truly noble, made this reply,—“ Madam, seeing you counted me not worthy of this honour whilst I was living, I count myself unworthy of it now I am dying, and can do you no service.”

SIR FOULKE GREVILLE, Lord BROOKE,—descended from the antient Family of The GREVILLES, who, in the reign of

King EDWARD the Third, were seated at *Cambden*, in the County of Gloucester. He was born in 1554, the same year with his friend Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge,—from whence, on his removal to Court, he soon became high in favour with Queen ELIZABETH, nor stood less in the esteem of her Successor JAMES the First, who, at his Coronation, created him Knight of the Bath,—in 1615, made him Chancellor of the Exchequer,—and, in the 17th year of his reign, raised him to the Dignity of the Peerage, with the Title of Baron BROOKE, of *Beauchamps Court*, in the County of Warwick, and one of The Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber. He was a great Patron of learned men, and never ceased to solicit Queen ELIZABETH until she made the celebrated CAMDEN, *Clarencieux* King of Arms,—and, at his own expense, he enabled SPEED, the Historian, to relinquish his humble business, the better to pursue his favourite studies,—both of whom have gratefully

recorded their obligations to his Liberality, and to his honourable exertion of Court interest. This amiable man lost his life in a tragical manner on the 30th of September, 1628, by the hands of one HAYWARD, who had spent the greater and best part of his time in his personal service. He lies buried in a vault on the North side of the Choir of St. Mary's Church, in Warwick, under a stately Monument, of black and white marble, on which he is styled

“ Servant to Queene ELIZABETH,

“ Councillor to King JAMES,

and

“ Frend to Sir PHILIP SYDNEY.”

JOHN ASTLEY, Esq., of *Maidstone*,—Master and Treasurer of the Jewel Office, and Chief Gentleman of The Privy Chamber, —descended from the antient Barons ASTLEY, of *Astley Castle*, in the County of Warwick. His fee was £33. 6s. 8d. *per ann.*—*Lansd. Mss.* No. 59.

Sir JOHN STANHOPE, first Lord STANHOPE, of *Harrington*, in the County of Northampton.

Mr. TAMWORTH, *or* THOMWORTH,—this Gentleman and Mr. (afterwards Sir THOMAS) RANDOLPH were, in 1565, Queen ELIZABETH's principal Agents in Scotland. Mr. LODGE informs us, that RANDOLPH “was of a dark intriguing spirit, full of cunning, and void of conscience: There is little doubt, that the unhappy divisions in Scotland were chiefly fomented by this man's artifices for more than Twenty years together. TAMWORTH, who was of The Queen's Privy Chamber, bore the Style of Ambassador Resident,—and his Public character seems to have been meant as a screen for RANDOLPH's operations. He was sent, in July 1565, to remonstrate with MARY, on her late Marriage with Lord DARNLEY, without ELIZABETH's consent, and, as she pretended, without her knowledge. He had the character of a vain, insolent man,—and his behaviour to The Queen of Scots and her Husband was accordingly deficient even in point of common decency.” In a Letter from The Earl of BEDFORD to The Earl of SHREWSBURY, dated

Berwick the 31st of August, 1565, he says, the Scots “ have now of late stayed Mr. RANDOLPHE in *Edinbroughe*, or *raither*, as I fear, *comitted* him to save keping; and Mr. TAMWORTHE at *Dunbarre*, from whence he cannot come.” The detention of these persons in Scotland is not mentioned in any history, which Mr. LODGE had examined.

Mr. THOMAS LEIGHTON,—who was sent on a special Mission from Queen ELIZABETH to MARY Queen of Scots, in May 1568, on her escape from the Castle of *Lochleven*, to offer both her good offices, and the assistance of her forces,—And also, to The Earl of MURRAY, Regent of Scotland, with the object of effecting a Treaty of Reconciliation between him and Queen MARY.—The following is an extract of the letter from Queen ELIZABETH to The Earl of MURRAY, dated the 17th of May, 1568,—

“ We being desyrous that a good accord might be made by treaty and perswasion, and that no forrayn force

should be brought into that realme, for avoydyng of gretar inconvenience have presently sent this berer, THOMAS LEIGHTON, our trusty Servant, one as we thynk not unknowen to you, with our letters to our said Sistar, to impart to hir our good meanyng,—and also have commanded hym to do the lyke with yow, to whom we require you to gyve creditt and spedy answer.”

Mr. HENRY MIDDLEMORE,—who had been employed before in a confidential Mission to Scotland, was sent, in June 1568, to MARY Queen of Scots, on her arrival in England as a Fugitive, to acquaint her, that Queen ELIZABETH could not admit her to her presence, until she had fully vindicated herself from the heavy accusations against her. Mr. MIDDLEMORE was expressly employed upon this service, because he was personally known to the Scottish Queen. After which, he was dispatched by ELIZABETH to The Regent of Scotland,—requiring him both to desist from the farther prosecution of his Queen’s Party, and send some per-

sons to London to justify his conduct with regard to her. It was in the Castle of *Carlisle*, that MARY was first imprisoned. STRYPE informs us, that Mr. MIDDLEMORE was sent into Flanders, on the 13th of Decr., 1558, to provide certain articles against the Coronation of Queen ELIZABETH,—and that he had a passport to the Mayor and Jurats of Dover to suffer him to pass without search.

Mr. JOHN WOLLEY,—was one of the Gentlemen who were ordered by Queen ELIZABETH, to take an Inventory of the vast treasure and Jewels of ANNE, Duchess of SOMERSET, on the 21st of April, 1587.

By a Roll of Precedence in THE COLLEGE of ARMS, and which appears to have been established in Her Majesty's reign,—THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER ranked after the Cope Bearers, Carvers, and Sewers to the Queen, and the Esquires of the Body, and Captain of the Guard, and immediately before the Physicians, the Gentlemen Ushers in Ordinary, and the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters.

KING JAMES THE FIRST.

THE first transactions of King JAMES brought him unfortunately in comparison with “ *The Virgin Queen.*”

As victory abroad, and tranquillity at home, had attended this Princess, she left the Nation in such flourishing circumstances, that her Successor possessed every advantage, except that of comparison with her Illustrious name, when he mounted the Throne of England. The King’s Journey from Edinburgh to London immediately afforded to the inquisitive some circumstances of comparison, which even the natural partiality in favour of their new Sovereign could not interpret to his advantage. As he passed along, all ranks of men flocked about him from every quarter, allured by interest or curiosity. Great were the rejoicings, and loud and hearty the acclamations which resounded from all sides,—and every one could remember how the affability and popular manners of their Queen displayed themselves amidst such concourse and exultation of her Subjects. But JAMES, though sociable and familiar with his Friends and Courtiers,

hated the bustle of a mixed multitude; and though far from disliking flattery, yet was he still fonder of tranquillity and ease. He issued, therefore, a Proclamation, forbidding this resort of People, on pretence of the scarcity of Provisions, and other inconveniences, which, he said, would necessarily attend it.¹

Mr. NOBLE, however, lets us more into the secret of this Proclamation, and says, that JAMES, who was timid to a proverb, instead of receiving great pleasure from the concourse of people coming to him, was fearful of violence,—and that he published the Proclamation to prevent it,—but it was not attended to so rigidly as affrighted Majesty wished, and expected that it should have been.² This happened at *Hinchinbrook*, the Seat of Sir OLIVER CROMWELL, where the King was so magnificently entertained, on the 27th of April, 1603, in his Progress to London. THE PROTECTOR was his Nephew and God-child. He was created a Knight of the Bath, with fifty-nine others, prior to King JAMES's Coronation.

¹ HUME's History of England, vol. vi. p. 3.

² Memoirs of the Protectoral-House of CROMWELL, vol. i. p. 40, note.

And Mr. HUME very justly remarks, that, except during Sessions of Parliament, the history of this reign may more properly be called the history of The Court than that of the Nation.³

His Majesty's attention was early drawn to the expenses of The Royal Household which had so much increased at the time of His Accession, that, in the second year of his reign, 1604, it was found necessary to revise the former ORDINANCES for the government of the same. The Preamble to the Statutes now established by The King acquaints us,⁴ that,—

“Whereas, we are trewely informed by Our Privy Council, that if som reasonable order be not taken, to abate the great and dayly charge and expense of Our Household, which of necessity hath bene much more encreased since our comeing to the Crowne, than was in Our dear Sister's time,—and that to provide the same increase of provision, will not only fall out more chargeable than We like of, but prove more burthensome and grievous to our loving Subjects, whose quiet and welfare We greatly desire.”—

His Majesty, therefore, thought good not only to diminish the daily expense of his own

³ History of England, vol. vi. p. 63.

⁴ Household Ordinances, p. 299. Copied from The Harl. Mss. No. 642, fol. 228.—See also an original Ms. in The Library of the Society of Antiquaries, No. 118.

Table, by reducing the number of the Dishes, but also those of the Officers of The Royal Household,—assigning in many cases, in lieu of their Tables, a fixed sum as Board Wages,—and prescribing a strict regard to œconomy throughout the whole Establishment.

Hence then we may date that revolution in disfavour of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, which proved fatal to their *Salaries*, and left them nothing but the HONOUR, except *Diet* when in waiting.

In a Manuscript in The Library of THE SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES, No. 40., which appears to have been written in 1616, and which contains a Catalogue of the Nobility of England, and a Collection as well of His Majesty's Courts of Record as of His Highness's Most Honourable Household, &c., it is stated, that THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER were then TWENTY-FOUR in number, but had "*noe fee of the King.*"

Indeed, the Royal Exchequer appears to have been so exhausted, from the Prodigality of the King and the bad œconomy of his Ministers, that, in 1607, the Officers and Servants of His Majesty's Household were so distressed for want of the Payment of their

arrears, that a considerable number of them stopped The Earl of Dorset, Lord High Treasurer, in his Coach in the open Street, as he was returning to his house,—and would not suffer him to proceed, until he had made them a promise of payment.⁵

HENRY, Prince of WALES, was in the same predicament; —the Purveyors, for want of payment, actually refusing to furnish His Highness any longer with provisions, which occasioned his sending a peremptory message to The Lord Treasurer for money.⁶

A very lavish expenditure certainly appears to have prevailed, and some restraint in the consumption of the Wines seems to have been absolutely necessary, especially of the Wine, called “*Sack*,”—which is stated to have been used rather for wantonness and surfeiting, than for necessity, to a wasteful expense,—the consumption of that Wine was, therefore, limited to Twelve gallons a day,—the Ordinance is particularly curious,—

“And whereas in times past Spanish Wines, called “*Sacke*,” were little or no whit used in Our Court, and that in late yeares, though not of ordinary allowance, it was

⁵ BIRCH'S Life of HENRY Prince of WALES, p. 83.

⁶ Ibid. p. 84.

thought convenient that such Noblemen and Women, and others of accompte, as had diett in the Court, upon their necessities by sicknesse or otherwise, might have a bowle or a glasse of Sack, and so no great quantity spent.—We understanding, that within these late years it is used as comon drinke and served at meales, as an Ordinary to every meane Officer, contrary to all Order, using it rather for wantonnesse and surfeiting, than for necessity, to a great wastefull expence,—yet We considering, that oftentimes sundry of Our Nobility, and others, dieted and lodged in Our Court, may for their better health desire to have *Sacke*, Our pleasure is, that there be allowed to the Serjeant of Our Seller *Twelve gallons of Sacke* a day, and no more than the same to be spent or delivered by him to any person whatsoever at meales as an ordinary allowance, nor to any person allowed in Our Court, but to such of Our Nobility and other of accompte as are allowed diett and lodgeing in Our Court, and in such manner and in such quantity to those that shall sende for the same,—and Our Officers of the Green cloth shall set downe in wrighting to Our Officers of Our Seller.”

Some persons will be apt to startle at the following sour and ungallant clauses,—

“And further, We require according to auncient and commendable order of Our House, in the time of Our famous Predecessors, that noe Childe, Page, Porters, Scowrers, and Turnbroches, doe from henceforth presume to *marry*, upon paine of loseing of their severall places.—

“And such persons in whome, by virtue of their office, the gift of any of the said places doe rest, doe not presume to bestowe any of the places upon any person *being married*, upon paine of Our grievous displeasure.”

Notwithstanding the defalcation in point of Emolument, the *Duty* of our Gentlemen remained what it had been in every respect, and their attendance was strongly enforced.

In this situation they could, therefore, only be *Expectants*, like the *Chaplains*, and look for places of Profit in *Reversion*,—And, indeed, lucrative Employments in the Revenue Departments, in Embassies, and confidential Offices about the Court, they seem to have had a right to fill, after they had perhaps played a losing game by close and expensive attendance for several years, accompanied with nothing but mere Honour.

King JAMES himself appears to have considered such Promotion only an act of fair justice, for he observes, “that many are already sworne *Extraordinary*, whom We are unwilling, being fitt and meete persons, should rest unpreferred, when places shall fall wherein they are sworne,”—His Royal pleasure, therefore, was, that they should upon the first vacancy take preferment accordingly in Ordinary.

And in a subsequent Ordinance, The King is very peremptory as to the preferment of those young Gentlemen, whose parents had

placed them with the Officers of The Board of Greencloth, to acquire the necessary knowledge of the duties of that Department,—where as vacancies should occur, and they should be found worthy and meet, they were to be promoted before all other applicants.

It will be difficult to give a full and accurate List of The Gentlemen who have been successively appointed to this Most Honourable Office,—occasioned by the destruction of early Documents, and the promiscuous manner in which their names are recorded in others.—But in the several Rolls will be found the Names of many highly respectable persons, who were either the junior Branches of Families then of considerable consequence, or were themselves the heads of Families which were afterwards ennobled.

Their Original Number, we have seen, was *Six*,—though, like most other parts of The Royal Household, it was often enlarged, and as often retrenched, according as circumstances, or rather exigencies of the State, required.—Hence their Number will be found to be indefinite, and to vary considerably in the several reigns, being seldom the same from one discernible period to another.

And I would further remark, that *Repetitions* of the Names of Persons will be found in consecutive reigns, which I have deemed it adviseable to retain,—both as these Gentlemen appear often to have been engaged in special Duties under different Sovereigns, and as such Employments are historical evidences of the duration of their Services.

THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRIVY CHAMBER in ORDINARY, who were sworn by commandment of His Majesty about the year 1608,⁷ were,—

SIR ROBERT CARRE, Knt., the pampered Minion, and afterwards the wicked and infamous Earl of SOMERSET.—Who has not read, and wept over, the sad catastrophe of Sir THOMAS OVERBURY?—or who can find terms of sufficient disgrace and indignation, at the heinous conduct of this guilty Favourite, and the still more appalling and horrible vengeance of that profligate and hideous woman, The Countess of ESSEX, whom he afterwards made his Wife?

What a dish of poison has she dressed him!

TWELFTH-NIGHT.

⁷ State Paper Office.

SIR GEORGE GORING, Knt., Baron GORING and Earl of NORWICH,—of *Hurst-Pierrepont*, in the County of Sussex. He was a man of a ready wit, good understanding, and clear courage,—but too mercurial to be at the head of an Army, and too vicious to be in any station, where Example could corrupt. He was so totally devoid of principle, that he was under no check or restraint from any laws human or divine. But such were the sprightliness of his behaviour, and the sallies of his wit, that those who detested his character, could never hate his person. That part of the Country where his army lay, was a scene of ravage and licentiousness,—and he was generally, in effect, doing the work of the Enemy. At the battle of Marston Moor, he totally routed the left wing of the Scottish army,—and was brave and resolute in his defence of Colchester. Having gained his pardon, but lost his estate, he retired, in the time of The *Interregnum*, to the little Court of CHARLES the Second, and his manners were perfectly adapted to it, when it rose to

height of frolic and debauchery. In the 20th year of CHARLES the First he was created Earl of NORWICH. He died suddenly in 1663,—some say, in 1662.—GRANGER.

Sir JOHN FRANCIS BIONDI, Knt., a Dalmatian, —who was introduced by the celebrated Sir HENRY WOTTON, the Ambassador at Venice, to the notice of King JAMES the First. He was by that Prince sent with a secret Commission to The Duke of SAVOY, and was afterwards made a Gentleman of The Privy Chamber, and received the honour of Knighthood. His elegant “*History of the Civil Wars betwixt the Houses of York and Lancaster*,” which was written in Italian, and translated into English by HENRY CAREY, Earl of MONMOUTH, gained him great reputation. According to the *Acta Regia*, p. 713, a Pension of £200. a year was granted by CHARLES the First, in 1626, to him and Dame MARY his wife, who was sister to Dr. MAYERNE, His Majesty’s Physician, for their former services to His Majesty and the late King.

Sir JOHN WENTWORTH, Bart., of *Gosfield*, in the County of Essex.

Sir THOMAS WODEHOUSE, Knt. and Bart., of *Kimberley*, in the County of Norfolk,—An Ancestor of Lord WODEHOUSE,—his character is set forth in panegyrical verse in BLOMEFIELD'S History of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 762.

Sir ANDREW MURRAY, of *Arngask*, in the Shire of Fife.

Sir JOHN LEVYSON, K. B., of *Trentham*, in the County of Stafford,—an Ancestor of the present Marquis of STAFFORD.

Sir GEORGE RAMSAY, Knt., Lord RAMSAY, of *Melrose*,—a title afterwards changed for that of DALHOUSIE, as being the antient title of the Family. He was a man of great abilities, and highly esteemed by King JAMES the First.

Sir PHILIP CARY, Knt., of *Cockington*, in the County of Devon.

Sir JOHN D'ANVERS, Knt., of *Culworth*, in the County of Northampton.

Sir EDWARD LEWIS, Knt.,—He married ANNE, the Widow of EDWARD SEYMOUR, Lord BEAUCHAMP.

Sir PEREGRINE BERTIE, Lord WILLOUGHBY,

of *Eresby*,—a high spirited Nobleman, afterwards celebrated for a brilliant valour which rendered him the idol of popular applause.

Sir THOMAS ERSKINE, K. G., Earl of KELLIE, —who was instrumental to the King's preservation from the GOWRIE Conspiracy,—And, on the unhappy dismissal of Sir WALTER RALEIGH, was appointed Captain of The Yeomen of the King's Guard.

Mr. GILBERT NORTH.

Mr. INNES.

Mr. CLARE.

Mr. MOORE.

Mr. DALLINGTON.

Mr. SOUTHCOTT.

Sir ROBERT YAXLEY, of *Yaxley*, in the County of Suffolk.

Sir FRANCIS LEIGH, K. B., of *King's Newnham*, in the County of Warwick,—father of FRANCIS, Earl of CHICHESTER.

Sir WILLIAM MAYNARD, Knt. and Bart., of *Little Easton*, in the County of Essex. In 1620, he was dignified with the title of Lord MAYNARD, of Wicklow, in Ireland,—and, in consideration of his

...in the 3d of King
...advised to the de-
...of England, by the
...of Little Eas-
...1621.

...He was Chairman of
...appointed by The House
...in March, 1620-21, to
...of the Courts of
...which the Lord Chan-
...found guilty of Bri-
...The Committee
...to The House, speak
...tenderness and
...His Lordship, "in regard,"
...declared, "it touched
...of a great man, so endued
...both of nature and art,
...say no more of him,
...to say enough."—And
...Duke of BUCKINGHAM,
...That all his works
...as well as thought,
...of our Nation, and of all

...Esq., of Tichborne,
...the County of Southampton,

—who

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—who, as soon as he had notice of the death of his Sovereign Queen ELIZABETH, immediately proclaimed at Winchester, and through the whole County of Southampton, the happy Accession of King JAMES the First to the Crown of England,—which zeal was so acceptable to His Majesty, who was informed of the great interest which he had in the Country, that he conferred the honour of Knighthood upon him, and his four sons, RICHARD, WALTER, BENJAMIN, and HENRY,—And for other his faithful services, the King granted the Castle of *Winchester*, in fee-farm, to him and his heirs for ever,—as also a Pension of £100. *per annum* during his own life, and the life of his son, Sir RICHARD. In the month of May, 1824, THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., my dear friend and the excellent and highly respected Treasurer of THE SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES, communicated to THE SOCIETY, a Letter from Sir BENJAMIN TICHBORNE to King JAMES, dated *Winchester Castle*, the 9th of December, 1603, acknowledging

the Warrant for staying the execution of the Lords COBHAM and GRAY, and Sir GRIFFIN MARKHAM, and referring to the Special Messenger for an account of his performance of the Royal Instructions.

Sir RICHARD TICHBORNE, Knt. and Bart., of *Tichborne*, in the County of Southampton.—He was sent, by King CHARLES the First, Ambassador to the Queen of BOHEMIA, and when that Prince was oppressed by his rebellious Subjects, he assisted him to the utmost of his power,—and, being no less attached to the cause of Loyalty than his Father had been, he readily gave up part of his inheritance, *Winchester Castle*, in the Rebellion, to be garrisoned as a Royal fortress,—where he also served as a subordinate officer under Lord OGLE, when it was fruitlessly summoned to surrender by Sir WILLIAM WALLER, and when, afterwards, it was successfully besieged by OLIVER CROMWELL.

Sir HENRY BOYER, Knt., of *Denham*, in the County of Buckingham. He died du-

ring the life time of his father, at the early age of 23.

Sir HENRY PONTON.

Sir THOMAS PANTON, Knt.,—an Officer in the Regiment of Sir HORATIO VERE, General of His Majesty's forces in the Palatinate, in 1622; when he resigned in favour of HUGH WILLIAMS.

Sir FRANCIS WORTLEY, Knt. and Bart., of *Wortley*, in the County of York,—a very antient Family, seated there from the Conquest. He exercised his Pen and his Sword in the cause of CHARLES the First. At his own expense, he raised a troop of horse for the service of that unfortunate Prince,—and being afterwards promoted to the Rank of a Colonel, he converted his house into a garrison. He lost a great part of his estate by plunder and sequestration, and was several years a prisoner in the Tower, where he died in 1652. He was numbered among the Poets of this reign.—GRANGER.

Sir THOMAS MILD MAY, Knt. and Bart., of *Moulsham*, in Essex. The estate which is near Chelmsford, was sold to Govern-

ment during the last war by Sir HENRY MILD MAY, and was the cause of discussion in Parliament.

Mr. MURRAY.

Mr. PARLETT.

Mr. JERRARD.

Mr. SAVAGE.

Mr. WALSINGHAM..

Mr. GLEMMAN.

Mr. BROCKET, of the Knightly Family of BROCKET, of *Brocket Hall*, in the County of Herts,—now the residence of The Baronial Family of MELBOURNE.

Mr. WOODWARD.

Mr. STEPHENS.

Mr. BRYDGES.

Mr. CONNOCK.

Mr. ASHFIELD.

Mr. BLUNTE.

Mr. YOUNGE.

Mr. COHBURNE.

Mr. KNOWLES.

Mr. DOUGLAS.

Mr. BUTTON.

The Ladies attendant upon the Queen of King JAMES the First were called, “ *Maids of Honour.*”

KING CHARLES THE FIRST.

THE number of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER in the reign of King CHARLES the First was FORTY-EIGHT, according to the established complement of His Royal Father, —for, as they had nothing but *Diet* of the King, they were not diminished in number by those Retrenchments, which were afterwards adopted.

They might at this period with propriety be styled, “ *Esquires of Honour*,” having little more to boast of,—And it will be observed, that King CHARLES created *Five* of them Knights of the Bath on his Coronation.

Mr. MEAD in a Letter to Sir MARTIN STUTEVILLE, dated Christ College the 7th of November, 1629, describing the Retrenchments at Court, observes, “ The *Tables* in Court are reduced to Queen ELIZABETH’S number, —and likewise the King’s *Pensions* are to be conformable to hers. As, for example, whereas The Gentlemen Pensioners’ allowance was augmented from £50. in Queen ELIZABETH’S time to an £100. in King JAMES his reign,

now under King CHARLES they are drawn back to £50. So likewise the Gentlemen of the Chapel from their £40. of King JAMES's time to their £30. of Queen ELIZABETH's time, *et sic de cæteris*. By which means, one told my author, His Majesty would save £50,000. *per annum*. And although they were thus curbed, yet would it be better for the generality of Pensioners, in case they might be payd as currently as they were in Queen ELIZABETH's days, when nothing upon earth was surer "*than Chequer pay.*" And for a conclusion, my author sayth he had heard wise men say, that whereas His Majesty's Pensions were now risen to above £70,000. a year, Queen ELIZABETH's never came to above £17,000. The Courtiers, some say, are afraid, yet for all this they shall be put to *Board Wages*, the speech only whereof discontents them."¹

During this reign our Gentlemen were employed Officially in *outward* as well as *domestic* services, for when MARY *de Medicis*, the Queen Dowager of France, came over into England, by invitation of her daughter HENRIETTA, for pleasure and protection, in Oc-

¹ ELLIS's Original Letters, vol. iii. p. 283.

tober 1638, the King sent, among other persons, several Gentlemen of his Privy Chamber to receive her on her landing at *Harwich*, who were to assist in conducting her to the Interview.²

She seems to have been received with great prejudice by the Populace. “For indeed,” says Bishop KENNETT, “the English people hated her or suspected her, for her own, for her Church’s, for her Country’s, for her Daughter’s sake;—and having shifted her residence in other Courts, upon calamities and troubles which still pursued her, they thought it her fate to carry along misfortunes with her, and so dreaded her as an ill-boding meteor, wherever she appeared.”³

LILLY observes of her, that “she was very meanly accompanied, and few of Quality attending her. The King most humanely and generously receives and entertains her, though all men were extremely against it,—for it was observed, that wherever or unto what Country this miserable old Queen came, there followed immediately after her, either the plague, war, famine, or one misfortune or another.”⁴

² L’Entrée of *MARY de Medicis*, by Mons. de la SERRE.

³ Complete History of England, vol. iii. p. 89.

⁴ Monarchy, p. 93.

On the 13th of May, 1633, His Majesty made a Journey to Scotland, attended by The Court, in order to hold a Parliament there, and to pass through the Ceremony of his Coronation, which was performed at *Holyrood House*, by Dr. SPOTTISWOOD, Archbishop of ST. ANDREW'S, on the 18th of June in that year. The Nobility and Gentry of both Kingdoms rivalled each other, in expressing all duty and respect to The King, and in showing mutual friendship and regard to each other. No one could have suspected, from exterior appearances, that such dreadful scenes were approaching.

The Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber who accompanied His Majesty in this Progress, were,⁵—viz.,

Sir ARTHUR MAINWARING.

Sir EDMUND VERNEY, Knt.

Sir FREDERICK HAMILTON.

Sir ROBERT GORDON, Bart.

Sir HENRY PRINGLE.

Sir THOMAS TYRINGHAM, Knt.

Mr. JOHN SANDELANDS.

Sir JOHN PENNINGTON, Knt.

It may properly be mentioned here, that *Seven* Carriages were appropriated for the

⁵ Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

use of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, when attending the King and Queen in their Progresses.⁶—And also *Two Tents*.⁷

We now come to a Document of the highest importance in regard to THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, which sets forth in the clearest language the manifold encroachments that were made upon their Rights and Dignity,—and which, at the same time, expresses that manly sense of Injustice, which belongs to every one who feels an interest in the honour of his Station. It is a Petition, dated in January, 163 $\frac{7}{8}$, praying the restoration of their antient Rank and Privileges,—and is, as follows.⁸—

“ TO THE KING’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

“ The humble Petition of The Gentlemen of Your Majesties Privie Chamber in Ordinary.

SHEWING,

“ That whereas wee understand, that it hath pleased Your Majestie in Your Princely Wisdom to appointe Comissioners, for ordering of Your Royal House, according to the most honorable, ~~antient government~~ thereof, —And seeing of all other places in Your Majesties service, that of The Gentlemen of the Privie Chamber is most

⁶ State Paper Office.

⁷ Lord Chamberlain’s Office-Books.

⁸ State Paper Office.

changed and fallen, not only from the Rights and Privileges, that did belong to it by the institution,—but likewise, from that respect and estimation which it had in Your late blessed Father's tyme,—Wee have therefore, in all humilitie and reverence, presumed to offer to Your gracious consideration and redress, theise particulars following,—

First, Whereas the Privie Chamber, from the Institution, hath ever byn held a most Honble. Place, of greater Privacie, and respect, and for the sōe keeping of it, ther hath often byn in tymes past (and particularly since the beginning of Your Majesties happie raigne) strict orders made, but never observed, which wee conceive to have fallen out partely by the neglect of them to whose charge it belonged to keepe the doore, partely by the admission of inferior persons to doe service there, who ought not to come in,—Wee, therefore, most humbly desier that it may please Your Majestie to give order, that the Institution of that Chamber be lookt uppon, and that (in such maner as is there appointed for keeping the Chamber private) those to whom it belongs may be enjoyned to doe their service accordingly:—

Secondly, Whereas by the said Institution it plainly appeares, *that the place of Gentleman Usher of the Privie Chamber was directly ministerial, and in all circumstances inferior to The Gentlemen, and of farr less access*, yet now of late the Gentlemen Ushers of this Chamber, upon occasion of their admission into the Privie Lodgings beyond The Gentlemen, have not onely pretended a power over The Gentlemen, but disputed the precedency with them, and have procured themselves in diverse orders and writings (to the making whereof The Gentlemen were not called) to be set downe in Ranke before The Gentlemen, none of which was ever heard of in tymes past. For redress whereof

our humble suite is, that, according to the said Institution, wee may not onely be emancipated from *their usurped authoritie*, but admitted at least as farr as they, *and have our Rank and Precedency before them* declared to be without controversie in all tyme coming ;—

Thirdly, Whereas it was one of the most usual duties of The Gentlemen of The Privie Chamber to attend The King in his going to Chappell, or any other Publique Place, uppon all occasions of Devotions, Solemnitie, or Recreation, and ther to have convenient places appointed for them *at a neerer distance to his Royall Person, then any other*, except greate Lords and Privie Councillors. Now, whensoever Your Majestie is to goe to Divine Service, or any other Solemnitie, The Gentlemen of The Privie Chamber must either in a disorderly manner get them in, long before Your Majestie come, or else they can have noe place. Therefore, our humble desier is, it may be ordained, that according to the antient custome at all such occasions where wee are to attend Your Majestie, wee have convenient places reserved for us, 'till Your Majestie come ;—

Fourthly, Whereas there are a great many sworne *Extraordinary*⁹ of the Privie Chamber, whoe being obliged to noe duty, come at their pleasure, and ther doe not onely croude into the Chamber and fill up the roome, but intrude themselves into all services, places, and priviledges belonging to The Gentlemen in *Ordinary*, which breeds greate disorder and confusion. Wee are therefore most humble Suitors, that betwixt us and the Extraordinary (seeing

⁹ There were at that time upwards of *Two Hundred Gentlemen* of The Privy Chamber *Extraordinary*, according to the Office books of The Lord Chamberlain.

there is a difference of duty) there may be allsoe a distinction made in all points as well of access and priviledges, as service and attendance;—

Fifthly, Whereas by the said Institution of The Privie Chamber in the raigne of King HENRY the Eighth it appeares, that The Gentlemen thereof *had nearest access to the King's person of all others*. Howsoever, in regarde the Constitution of the Courte is farr changed, we doe not now pretend to that preheminance, yet this much (if it might stand with Your Majesties sacred pleasure) wee would humbly beg, that You would vouchsafe soe farr to distinguish The Gentlemen of Your Privie Chamber, from your other Servants without that Chamber, as to allow them the honour (as they had in Your late blessed Father's tyme) to pass and repass with Your Majestie through the Galleries, at such tymes onely as Your Majestie goeth or cometh, to or from any place, where they are to attend You, that they may not run aboute as they now doe with all the common people of Your Courte;—

Sixthly, Whereas by the Booke of *Eltham* it appeareth, *that every Gentleman of the Privie Chamber had a severall lodging, and the two Gentlemen Ushers had but one lodging betwixt them*,—now the whole Gentlemen of The Chamber have but two lodgings amongst them all, and every one of the four Gentlemen Ushers of the Privie Chamber, and of the five Gentlemen Ushers of the Presence hath lodgings aparte, Wee therefore humbly desier, that wee may have at least a severall lodging allowed to every two of us, which amongst the Twelve in wayting of our number will be noe more but sixe lodgings in all, two being as many as can with any conveniency lodge togeather;—

Seventhly, Whereas diverse persons (who by precedents of former tymes *were inferior in Ranke* to The Gentlemen

of the Privie Chamber) have of late disputed precedency with us both in Courte and Country, our humble suite is, that it may please Your Majestie to give order, that it may be known and declared what Place and Ranke the Gentlemen of Your Privie Chamber ought to take, both amongst Your Majesties and other persons at all occasions of meetings as well abroad, as within Your Royall Courte."

The INFERIORITY of *The Gentlemen Ushers*, which has been a source of much jealousy, may also be presumed to have been acknowledged even so recently as the year 1736, as appears by the Monumental Inscription of Sir BROWNLOW SHERARD, who, it is not probable, would surrender a place of *Precedence* for one of an *inferior Degree*,—viz.

" Among those of his Ancestors, lye the Remains of Sir
" BROWNLOW SHERARD, of *Lobthorp*, in this County (Lincoln), Bart.,—

" He married Dame MARY, Relict of Sir RICHARD
" ANDERSON, of *Penley*, in the County of Hertford, Bart., Daughter of The Right Honble.
" JOHN METHUEN, Chancellor of Ireland, and Sister of Sir PAUL METHUEN, K. B., and one of
" His Majesty's Most Honble. Privy Council. He
" was *Gentleman Usher* of The Privy Chamber
" to their Majesties, WILLIAM III., ANNE, GEORGE
" I., and GEORGE II. He then resigned that Post,
" and died one of *The Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber*. His Charity was distributed in so
" peculiar and happy a manner, as to make him a

" loss to Mankind. *Ob.* Jan. 30, 1736. *Ætat. suæ*

" 69." ¹⁰

The Roll of Precedence in the reign of Queen ELIZABETH also places THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRIVY CHAMBER *above* The Gentlemen Ushers in Ordinary, and The Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters.

The result of the memorable Petition just recited, does not appear,—but the following Ordinances of The Household, in the handwriting of Sir JOHN COKE, Secretary of State, were probably made in consequence of that dutiful but spirited application,—They bear date about the year 1637,—

" ORDINANCES in the new Booke for The Howsholde,"¹¹—

" The number of the Gentilmen of the Privie Chamber did not exceed *Twenty-four*,—and if it shal please His Majestie to reduce them to that number, thay may waite by twelve a Quarter, and at two Quarters in the year. Theis were, in that time, men of Qualitie and Worth. And if His Majestie shal please to discharge those that are unworthie, it will bee fit to begin with such as have been unduly admitted without Warrant under his hand, as by the last Orders they owght to have been."

The Duties of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER are thus specified,¹²—

¹⁰ English Baronetage, vol. iv. p. 568.

¹¹ State Paper Office.

¹² State Paper Office.

“ For Our Privy Chamber, though we find it much changed from the ancient Institution both in the Number of Gentlemen and their Service, neverthesse We are pleased to continue a fit Number, and to ordeine for their Service as followeth,—

“ There shal be Four Gentlemen Ushers of Our Privy Chamber, to whome We ratify and confirme all rights and priviledges to a Gentleman Usher of Our Privy Chamber belonging, for the better enabling them to performe their Offices.

“ Two Gentlemen Ushers of these Four shal waite in turnes, and give their daily attendance in The Privy Chamber,—And if any necessary occasion shal fall out concerning Our Service which requireth present order and may not be differred, in such case one of the said two Gentlemen Ushers, Waiters for the day, may by turne *come to the Gallery Dore and no further*, and thence send by any allowed to be here to The Lorde Chamberlaine or Vice Chamberlaine, and by them know Our Pleasure,— And so soone as he hath received answer, he shal presently returne into The Privy Chamber, *which is the proper place of his Attendance*.

“ The Gentlemen of Our Privy Chamber shal be divided to waite by their Quarters, and such of them as shal not accordingly wait in their Quarters shal loose their places.

“ No person of what estate or condition whatsoever shal presume to come into Our Privy Chamber, but only Noblemen and those that are sworne of Our Privy Chamber,— and Our Cupbearers, Carvers, and Sewers onely when We eate here,—and Our Equerries onely upon Riding daies. And no man shal presume to come in *booted*, except it be at such time as they are to ride with Us.

“ No Privy Chamber man, or other allowed to come into The Privy Chamber, shal presume to come into any of

Our Privy Lodgings further than Our Privy Chamber, except onely the Lords and others of Our Privy Council,—and permitting Bishops and other Lords to come *into the outer Withdrawing Roome*, next to the Privy Chamber at *White-Hall*.

“The Gentlemen that wait in Quarter, shal attend Six of them when We eate in Our Privy Chamber, for the bringing in of Our meale to the board, and doing of their other Services to Us,—and Four of them by turne shal lodge every night within our Privy Chamber.”

If these ORDINANCES should seem too rigid for our times, they will nevertheless be found to be characteristic of the reign of King CHARLES the First, and will confirm an observation of Lord CLARENDON, who acquaints us, that the King “kept State to the full, which made his Court very orderly,—no man presuming to be seen in a Place, where he had no pretence to be. He saw, and observed men long, before he received them about his Person,—and did not love Strangers, nor very confident men.”¹³

The discontents and distractions in Scotland, fomented by *The Covenanters*, at length in the year 1638 broke out into open Rebellion,—which rose to such a height, that The King deemed it expedient to lead an Army in

¹³ History of the Rebellion, vol. iii. Part I. p. 256.

person against the Scotch forces. This Army was commanded, under His Majesty, by The Earl of ARUNDEL, the Earl Marshal,—and The King,—an honour of which our GENTLEMEN may certainly be proud,—intrusted the defence of his Person in this expedition to “a speciall Regiment of Horsemen, to the number of Eight Hundred persons or thereabout, consisting of *Our Servants of Our Privy Chamber and Presence in Ordinary and Extraordinary, with their Servants*, and of ROBERT Earl of CARNARVON, PHILIP Lord HERBERT, and other principall Gentlemen of Quality who have offered their Service and Attendance,”—this Regiment was commanded by PHILIP Earl of PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY, then Lord Chamberlain. No person belonging to the Band of Pensioners or Yeomen of the Guard were to be admitted into it,—but were to remain under the Command of their respective Officers.¹⁴

I may easily be excused from passing over with hasty brevity those years of Treachery, Treason, and Rebellion, which now unhappily ensued,—and which terminated in that heavy censure, which “the Scottish nation under-

¹⁴ State Paper Office.

went, and still undergo (for such grievous stains are not easily wiped off), *the reproach of selling their King, and betraying their Prince for money.*"¹⁵

When His Majesty was delivered over by the Scots to the English Commissioners, he was conducted under a guard to *Holdenby*, in the County of Northampton. On his journey, the whole Country flocked to behold him, moved partly by curiosity, partly by compassion and affection. If any still retained rancour against him, in his present condition, they passed in silence,—while his well-wishers, more generous than prudent, accompanied his march with tears, with acclamations, and with prayers for his safety. That antient Superstition likewise of desiring *The King's touch* in scrofulous distempers, seemed to acquire fresh credit among the People, from the general tenderness which began to prevail for this virtuous and unhappy Monarch.¹⁶

Although the Commissioners rendered his confinement at *Holdenby House* very rigorous,—dismissing most of his antient Servants, debarring him from visits, and cutting off all

¹⁵ HUME's History of England, vol. vii. p. 79.

¹⁶ HUME's History of England, vol. vii. p. 80.

communication with his friends or family,—yet the King derived some consolation, in the midst of this misery and cruelty, from the faithful and affectionate attachment of the few, who were not denied to him,—*Six* of THE GENTLEMEN of HIS PRIVY CHAMBER being permitted to attend upon him, who were to officiate in various capacities, supplying, besides their own duty, the places of Carver, Sewer, Cup-bearer, and Esquire of the Body, by turns.

As the Order of The Committee contains a strange mixture of authority, fear, and worldly prudence, I shall beg to transcribe it at length,—

On the 4th of February, 1646, at The Committee of Lords and Commons for His Majesty's Revenue sitting at Westminster,—

“ It is this day ordered, and wee doe desire The Rt. Honble. The Earl of NORTHUMBERLAND to report unto the Howses, that, in pursuance of their Orders of the 2d currant, this Committee hath taken care for the preparing and fitting of *Holdenby-House* with hangings, bedding, and other Wardrobe stuffe and necessities; and likewise for the providing of bread, beere, wine, flesh, and fuell, for the King there. But, conceiving that this Committee *hath no power to appoint Servants to attend His Majestie in the several offices and places*, it is further ordered, that The Rt. Honble. The Earl of NORTHUMBERLAND be desired to

propose to The Houses the Lists annexed of the number of Servants thought necessary to waite in the respective offices and places. And that those Servants that have staid here, and have been faithfull, and manifested their good affections to the Parliament, may be employed before any others. And that The Howses will appoint, who shall set downe those that shall be thought fitt to be imployed. And likewise that His Lordship propose to The Howses these things following, *viz.*, What Table shall be kept for the King?—what Table shall be kept for The Commissioners; or whether their Bills of Exchange shall be paid?—To moove The Howses, that Letters may be written unto the Justices of the Peace to take care that Mr. CLEMENT KINNERSLEY be furnished from stage to stage, or as often as need shall require, with carts and sufficient teams to carry His Majestie's Wardrobe stuffe from hence to *Holdenby* at reasonable rates and prices."

The quality and number of the Servants then proposed by The Committee to attend The Chamber, were,—

" Bed Chamber, ũ.

" Pages Backstairs, Two.

" Gentlemen Ushers, Privy Chamber, One.

" Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber, Six.—Cupbearer, Carver, Sewer, and Esquire of The Body to be chosen out of these Six, to witt, by turns; if there be none of those officers, that have remained here and adhered to the Parliament.

" Groomes, Privy Chamber, Two.

" Barber, One.

" Roabes, One.

" Gentlemen Ushers, daily Waiters, Two.

" Quarter Waiters, One.

" Pages of the Presence, Two.

“ The Removeing Wardrobe, One.

“ Chaplains, Two.

“ Groomes of the Chamber, Two.

“ Messengers of the Chamber, Two.

“ Physitian, One.

“ Apothecary, One.

“ Chirurgeon, One.

“ Laundresse, One.

It was also proposed, that a certain number of the Yeomen of the Guard should be appointed “ to carry upp the King’s meate.” ¹⁷

Although the Committee did not dare to appoint the Servants who should attend upon the King, they had nevertheless the insolence to insert a qualifying clause, that they should be such as “ *adhered to the Parliament.*”

But let us hasten to the description of this afflicting and illegal confinement, as related by that truly virtuous man and most faithful Servant, Sir THOMAS HERBERT,—who, from the two years immediately preceding the murder of the King, underwent, night and day, all the difficulties, dangers, and distresses, that his Royal Master endured.

“ In this interim, Jealousies increased, which begot fears, against which there is no fence. The Commissioners pursuant to their

¹⁷ PECK’S *Desiderata Curiosa*, vol. ii. p. 372.

Instructions one time addressed themselves all together unto the King, and acquainted him therewith, and humbly prayed His Majesty to dismiss such of his Servants as were there, *and had waited upon him at Oxford.*

“ This application of theirs, was in no wise well pleasing to The King (having had long experience of the Loyalty and good Affection of those his Servants), as appeared by his countenance, and the pause he made, 'ere he gave The Commissioners any answer. Howbeit, after some expostulation and deliberation, he condescended to that they proposed, they not opposing the continuance of Mr. JAMES MAXWELL, and Mr. PATRICK MAWL, their attendance upon his Royal person, as Grooms of His Majesty's Bed-chamber, in which place, they had many years faithfully served The King.

“ Next day His Majesty's Servants came, as at other times, into the Presence-Chamber, —where, at dinner time, they waited,—but, after His Majesty arose from dinner, and acquainted them, with what had passed 'twixt him and the Commissioners, they kissed His Majesty's hand, and with great expressions of grief for their Dismiss, poured forth their

Prayers, for His Majesty's freedom, and preservation, and so departed. All that afternoon the King withdrew into his Bed-chamber, having given orders, that none should interrupt him in his Privacy."—What an amiable trait of Sorrow and affectionate Feeling !

" About a week after, The King was pleased to tell The Commissioners, that seeing Mr. JAMES LEVINGTON, Mr. HENRY MURREY, Mr. ASHBURNHAM, and Mr. LEG, were for the present dismissed, he had taken notice of Mr. HARRINGTON, and Mr. THOMAS HERBERT, who had followed the Court since his coming from Newcastle,—and being well satisfied with the report he had concerning them, as to their sobriety, and good education, he was willing to receive them as Grooms into his Bed-chamber, to wait upon his Person with Mr. MAXWELL and Mr. MAWL,—which The Commissioners approving, they were that night admitted, and by His Majesty instructed as to the Duty and Service he expected from them.

" They thenceforth attended his Royal Person, and agreeable to that great trust, with due observance and loyalty, as become Servants,—and by Mr. MAXWELL and Mr. MAWL

were affectionately treated. Mr. HARRINGTON was a Gentleman well accomplished, had waited upon THE PRINCE ELECTOR PALATINE, in his Chamber, had travelled Germany, Italy and France, and spake their languages. Mr. HERBERT in like sort had travelled through most part of the Greater Asia, as also several parts of Africk and Europe.”¹⁸

We soon have a specimen of the attachment and virtuous fidelity of these Gentlemen, in their fearless resistance of the audacious and violent proceedings of JOYCE, a Cornet in Colonel WHALEY’S Regiment, on his Removal of the King,—

“The Cornet being come to the door (of the Grooms of His Majesty’s Bed-chamber) in rude manner knocked,—those within asking who it was, that in such uncivil manner and so unseasonable a time came to disquiet the King’s rest?—The Cornet replied, his name was JOYCE, an Officer of the Army, sorry he should disquiet the King, but could not help it, for speak with him he would, and that presently.

¹⁸ Sir THOMAS HERBERT’S Memoirs, pp. 18, *et seq.* Edited by that ardent lover of Literature and most excellent Man, the late GEORGE NICOL, Esq.

“ This strange confidence of his, and the posture he was in (having a cocked pistol in his hand), amazed these four Gentlemen, Mr. MAXWELL, Mr. MAWL, Mr. HARRINGTON, and Mr. HERBERT, whose duty it was and care to preserve His Majesty's Person, and were resolved to sacrifice their lives rather than give him admittance,—they in the first place asked JOYCE, if he had The Commissioners' approbation for his intrusion?—he answered, *No*,—for he had ordered a Guard to be set at their Chamber-doors, and that he had his Orders from those that feared them not. He still pressed for entrance, and engaged his word to do the King no harm,—they on the other side persuaded him to lay aside his arms, and to forbear giving disturbance, the King being then asleep, assuring him, that the next morning he should have His Majesty's answer to his errand. The Cornet refused to part with either sword or pistol, and yet insisted to have the Chamber door opened. But these Gentlemen keeping firm to their resolution, that he should not enter, the noise was so loud (which in this contest could not be avoided), as it seems awakened His Majesty, for he rung his Silver bell, at which Mr. MAXWELL went into the Bed-

chamber to know The King's pleasure, the other three Gentlemen mean time securing the door. The King, being acquainted with the business and uncivil carriage of the Cornet, sent word, he would not rise nor speak with him until Morning,—which being told the Cornet, he huffed,—but seeing his design could not be effected in the night, he retired,—so as for a few hours there was silence.”¹⁹

The frightful scenes which commenced soon after this event, put an end to all the Courtly elegancies of THE PRIVY CHAMBER,—and the appointment of Mr. HARRINGTON, and his affectionate Biographer Sir THOMAS HERBERT, may be considered as the final act of His Majesty's gracious disposition.

THE LIST of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER who were appointed during this reign, comprehends,²⁰ *viz.*,

1625.

Sir EDWARD GORGE.

Sir DODMORE COTTON, Knt.,—a Gentleman of Family and Rank, who was named Ambassador to SHAH ABBAS, in 1626,

¹⁹ Sir THOMAS HERBERT's *Memoirs*, pp. 28, *et seq.*

²⁰ State Paper Office,—and Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

and instructed to proceed to Persia, accompanied by Sir ROBERT SHERLEY, and a numerous Suite. The Ambassador had his first Public Audience at the City of *Ashraff*, in Mazenderan. The Pride of the King of Persia could not but be gratified by so splendid a Mission,—and the forms and ceremonies with which it was received, (as described by Sir THOMAS HERBERT, the learned Writer of the history of this Embassy), are very characteristic of the Style and Manners of the Court of ABBAS. Sir ROBERT SHERLEY, and Sir DODMORE COTTON, died in a few months after their Arrival at Court, and those who attended them returned to England.—MALCOLM.

Sir JOHN TREVOR Knt.,—father of Sir JOHN TREVOR, Principal Secretary of State to King CHARLES the Second.

Sir JAMES YOUNGE,—in 1626, he had a grant of £100. a year for his life.

1628.

GEORGE BOTELIER, Esq., of *Teston*, in the County of Kent.

SIR PATRICK MURRAY, K. B., of *Castleton*,—
afterwards Earl of TULLIBARDINE.

SIR MUNGO MURRAY, Knt.,—afterwards Vis-
count STORMONT.

SIR BERNARD GREENFIELD, Knt.

SIR FRANCIS CARYE.

SIR ROBERT WINDE, Knt.

SIR PETER WYCHE, Knt.,—twelve years Am-
bassador at *The Porte*, being the eighth
in number of those English Gentlemen,
who had been vested with that Diplo-
matic character. The dreadful Fire, in
1633, which consumed 70,000 houses,
happened whilst he was at Constan-
tinople. After his return, he was made
Comptroller of The Household, and a
Privy Counsellor,—and, as such, signed
The King's Declaration, in 1642, dis-
avowing any intentions of War. He
died in 1643, at Oxford, and was there
buried in the South Aisle, adjoining to
the Choir of Christ Church.

THOMAS CAREW,—descended from a very an-
tient and honourable Family, long
seated in the County of Devon. He
was brother to MATTHEW CAREW, who,

in the time of THE REBELLION, was strongly attached to the cause of that unfortunate Prince. On his return from his Travels, being taken notice of at Court, he was made a Gentleman of The Privy Chamber, and Sewer in Ordinary to the King, with whom he stood very high in favour, insomuch that to the last he esteemed him as one of the most deserving Wits about his Court,—And, so favourable an opinion did he entertain of his abilities in that respect, that it was by His Majesty's peculiar command that he wrote the beautiful Masque, intituled, "*Cælum Britannicum*,"—which was performed at *Whitehall* on Shrove Tuesday night, the 18th of Feby., 1633, by The KING's MAJESTY, the Duke of LENOX, the Earls of DEVONSHIRE, HOLLAND, NEWPORT, and several other young Lords and Noblemen's sons. Lord CLARENDON observes, that "he was a person of a pleasant and facetious wit, and made many Poems (especially in the amorous way), which, for the sharpness of the fancy, and the elegancy of the

language in which that fancy was spread, were at least equal, if not superior, to any at that time,—but his glory was, that, after fifty years of his life, spent with less severity or exactness than it ought to have been, he died with the greatest remorse for that license, and with the greatest manifestation of Christianity that his best friends could desire.” He was very much esteemed and respected by his contemporary Poets, particularly by BEN JONSON,—yet, from a stanza relating to him in Sir JOHN SUCKLING’S “*Session of the Poets*,” he appears to have been thought a studied, laborious writer. Mr. HEADLEY, however, justly says, that “sprightly, polished, and perspicuous, every part of his works displays the man of sense, gallantry, and breeding.” His Epitaph on Lady MARY VILLIERS is eminently pathetic. He died in 1639. There is a double portrait of THOMAS CAREW and HENRY KILLEGREW, by VANDYCK, in the Royal Collection at Windsor,—who had a remarkable dispute before Mrs. CECILIA

CROFTS, sister to the Lord CROFTS, to which VERTUE supposed this picture alluded,—as in a Play, called “ *The Wanderer*,” was a Song against Jealousy, written on the same occasion.—JONES, and WALPOLE.

GEORGE GLAPTHORNE, Esq., one of the Providers of the Army.

Sir EDWARD FILMER, Knt., of *East Sutton*, in Kent.

Sir FRANCIS LLOYD, Knt., of *Millfield*, in the County of Cardigan,—Comptroller of The Household, and who suffered much (as his Father had done), for his Loyalty in the Rebellion.

Sir WILLIAM CROFT, Knt., of *Croft Castle*, in the County of Hereford. He, with his brothers JAMES and ROBERT, all served their King and Country in the wars during the reign of King CHARLES the First,—under whom they all served as Colonels, and for their brave and faithful services, the two eldest were Knighted by His Majesty. He was killed at *Stoke Castle*, near Ludlow, in 1645.

Sir HENRY HUNGATE, Knt.

Mr. THOMAS FOSKERLEY.

Sir FRANCIS HENDERSON, Knt., of *Fordel*, in the Shire of Fife,—a gallant Officer, who was a Colonel under the Prince of ORANGE, and was slain at the siege of *Bergen-op-zoom*.

Sir JAMES RAMSAY, of *Benholme*, in the Shire of Kincardine.

1629.

Sir ALEXANDER ERSKINE.

Mr. JAMES HEATLEY

Mr. EDWARD TYRINGHAM, of *Tyringham*, in the County of Buckingham.

Sir HENRY BRUCE, Knt.

Sir CHRISTOPHER NEVIL.

RICHARD NEVIL, Esq., of *Liversedge*, in the County of York,—son of Sir CHRISTOPHER NEVIL.

Dr. ROBOTHAM.

1631.

Mr. WALTER STEWARD.

Sir RICHARD YOUNGE, Knt. and Bart. The title is extinct.

Sir WILLIAM WITHPOLE, Knt., of *Ipswich*.

Colonel JOHN SCOTT.

Sir HENRY HERBERT, Knt., fifty years Master

of The Revels,—and much esteemed for his great sufferings during the Rebellion.

Sir JAMES LIVINGSTONE, of *Callander*, created in 1633, Lord ALMOND,—and in 1641, raised to the Rank and Dignity of Earl of CALLANDER, Lord LIVINGSTONE, of *Almond*.

Mr. HENRY MYTTON, of *Halston*, in the County of Salop.

Mr. HENRY WENTWORTH, of *Codham Hall*, in the County of Essex.

Sir THOMAS BLUDDER, Knt., of *Grantham*, in the County of Lincoln.

Sir JOHN MAYNARD, K. B.

Sir THOMAS STEPNEY, Knt., of *Prendergast*, in the County of Pembroke,—the Traveller.

Sir ROBERT KEMP, Knt., of *Gissing*,—who, for his eminent Loyalty to King CHARLES the First, was created a Baronet,—and, as a signal instance of His Majesty's favour, he forgave him all the Fines and Fees on passing the Patent. He married JANE, daughter of Sir MATTHEW BROWNE, Knt., of *Beechworth*

Castle, in Surrey. He died on the
20th of August, 1647.

Mr. GILBERT NORTH.

1633.

Sir PETER KILLEGREW, Knt. and Bart. of
Arwenack, in the County of Cornwall.

Sir EDWARD SAVAGE.

Sir FREDERICK CORNWALLIS, Knt. and Bart.,
afterwards Lord CORNWALLIS, of
Brome-Hall, in the County of Suffolk.

Sir JAMES LOCKHART, Bart., of *Lee*, One of
The Senators of The College of Justice,
—who, for the signal services which he
rendered His Majesty, and his fidelity
towards his Cause, was forfeited and
imprisoned in the Tower of London,
—as he was also a second time, just
preceding The Restoration, which event
gave him his freedom; when King
CHARLES the Second appointed him
Lord Justice Clerk of Sessions, in
which office he died.

Sir THOMAS METHAM, Knt., of *Metham*, in
the County of York.

Sir JAMES HAMILTON.

Sir JOHN CARLETON, Knt. and Bart., of
Brightwell Baldwin, in the County of
Oxford.

Mr. JOHN SANDELANDS.

Sir JAMES PALMER, Knt., Chancellor of The
Most Noble Order of The Garter.

Sir ARTHUR MAINWARING.

Sir EDMUND VERNEY, Knt., The King's
Standard-Bearer,—slain at the Battle
of *Edge-Hill*.

Sir FREDERICK HAMILTON.

Sir ROBERT GORDON, Bart., of *Gordonstown*,
in the Shire of Elgin,—Ancestor of The
GORDONSTOWN Family.

Sir HENRY PRINGLE.

Sir THOMAS TYRINGHAM, Knt., of *Tyringham*.

Sir JOHN PENNINGTON, Knt., of *Muncaster*,
in the County of Cumberland. He
was Admiral to King CHARLES the
First, of whose integrity His Majesty
was so confident, that on his judgement
he principally relied in all maritime
affairs,—and whose memory is cele-
brated by the Historians of those dis-
tracted times.

1634.

Sir JAMES GALLOWAY, Knt.

MONTAGUE LORD WILLOUGHBY.

SIR FRANCIS STEWARD.

MR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

1635.

MR. RICHARD BARNES.

SIR OLIVER CROMWELL, K. B., of *Hinchinbrook*, in the County of Huntingdon,—
Uncle to OLIVER, Lord PROTECTOR.

SIR WILLIAM HOWARD, Knt., of *Naworth Castle*, in Cumberland.

SIR JAMES AUCHTERLONY.

SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY,—was born in or near London, and was the younger brother of JOHN, Lord BERKELEY of *Stretton*. In 1646, he was sent to *Virginia* about public concerns,—and, in 1660, on the death of Colonel MATTHEWS, he was made Governor of that Province, and continued in the office until the year 1676. He died soon after his return to England, and was buried at *Twickenham*, on the 13th of July, 1677. He wrote one Play, called, “*The Lost Lady*,”—and is supposed to have been the Author of another, intituled, “*Cornelia*,”—which has been

ascribed to Sir WILLIAM BARTLEY.—
JONES.

1636.

Sir WILLIAM STEWARD, Knt., of *Grandtully*,
in the Shire of Perth. He received
from his Royal Master the estate of
Strathbraan, in reward of his faithful
services.

Sir JOHN MELDROM,—commanded the Van
of The Earl of ESSEX's army at the
battle of *Edge-Hill*, in 1642.

Mr. JOHN OFFLEY, of *Madeley*, in the County
of Stafford.

Sir JOHN WISHART.

Mr. JOHN CARYE.

Mr. ALEXANDER AUCHMUTY.

Captain Sir JOHN TYRINGHAM, son of Sir
THOMAS TYRINGHAM.

1637.

Mr. JOHN HARVEY.

Sir JAMES DOUGLAS, Knt.

Sir JOHN GRAHAM.

Sir EDWARD ZOUCH, Knt., of *Woking*, in the
County of Surrey,—Marshal of The
Household,—to whom the Manor of
Woking was granted by King JAMES

in 1620, by the service of carrying up the *first* dish to the King's table, and those of his Successors, on *St. James's day*, at dinner on that day wherever His Majesty should be in England,—and, at the same time, should “pay One hundred Pounds of coined gold of the coin of the Realm.”

Sir ROBERT MANSELL, of *Muddlescombe*, in the County of Caermarthen,—was Knighted by the Earl of Essex, for his valour, in the taking of the Town of *Cadix*, in 1596,—and after having signalized himself in several encounters, was made Vice-Admiral of the Fleet by King JAMES the First, in which station he was continued by King CHARLES, and lived to a very old age, much esteemed for his integrity, personal courage, and experience in maritime affairs.

Sir JOHN LINDSAY.

Sir WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER, K. B., of *Anstruther*, in the Shire of Fife. He was a man of singular merit, and was greatly esteemed by King JAMES the Sixth,—and upon His Majesty's accession to

the Crown of England, Sir WILLIAM accompanied him, and was created a Knight of the Bath at his Coronation, in 1603. He succeeded his father, Sir JAMES ANSTRUTHER, as Heritable Carver, and to all his other Offices.

Sir JOHN LIDCOTT.

Sir PATRICK MURRAY.

Sir JAMES ERSKINE.

Mr. THOMAS LUMESDALE.

Mr. HENRY SOUTHWELL.

Sir HENRY GOODYERE.

Sir WALTER ASHTON.

Sir ROGER DALLISON, Bart., of *Loughton*, in the County of Lincoln.

Sir HENRY BALFOUR.

Sir ROBERT MAXWELL, of *Calderwood*, in the Shire of Lanark.

Sir HENRY FIENES.

Sir ARCHIBALD NAPIER, Knt., of *Marchiston*, in the Shire of Edinburgh,—Deputy Treasurer of Scotland, and of the Privy Council to King CHARLES the First,—descended from the antient Earls of LENNOX.

Sir GEORGE HAY.

Sir WILLIAM BALFOUR, Lieut. of The Tower,
—Although he had great obligations to
The Court, he made no scruple of at-
taching himself to it's most violent
Opponents. He was turned out of his
office of Lieut. of The Tower, a little
before the breaking out of The Civil
War, and was succeeded by Col. LUNS-
FORD.—MUSGRAVE.

Sir THOMAS GERARD, Knt. and Bart., of
Bryn, in the County Palatine of Lan-
caster.

Sir EDWARD GREVILL, Knt., of *Milcote*, in
the County of Warwick.

Sir JOHN KAYE, Knt. and Bart., of *Woodson
Hall*, in the County of York. He was
Colonel of a Regiment of Horse in the
Royal service, in the Civil War, and
suffered very much, both in person
and estate, during that miserable con-
fusion,—but he lived to see the happy
RESTORATION, and died on the 25th of
July, 1662.

Sir JOHN HUNGERFORD, Knt., of *Down Amp-
ney*, in the County of Wilts.

Sir ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, Knt., of *Anstru-
ther*, in the Shire of Fife.

Sir WILLIAM UVEDALE, Knt., of *Wickham*,
in the County of Southampton.

1638.

Sir ROBERT DALLINGTON.

Mr. HENRY SHAW.

Mr. THOMAS WINDEBANK,—a gallant Officer,
who accompanied The King to Scot-
land in 1638,—and a near Relation of
Sir FRANCIS WINDEBANK, Secretary
of State.

Sir JOHN ASHFIELD, Bart., of *Netherhall*, in
the County of Suffolk.

Sir EDWARD GRIFFIN, Knt.,—Treasurer of
the Chamber to Kings CHARLES the
First and Second,—and father of Sir
EDWARD, Baron GRIFFIN, of *Bray-
brook*.

1639.

Mr. ANDREW MORRISON TAYLOR.

Colonel JOHN FRESCHVILLE,—afterwards Lord
FRESCHVILLE.

1641.

Sir WALTER PYE, Knt.,—Attorney General
of the Court of Wards and Liveries.

Sir PAUL NEALE,—Son to The Archbishop of
YORK,—afterwards Gentleman Usher.

Sir ALEXANDER HUME, Knt., of *Manderstone*,
—father of GEORGE, Earl of DUNBAR.

Sir HENRY SKIPWITH, Knt. and Bart., of
Prestwold, in the County of Leicester.
He heartily espoused the cause of King
CHARLES the First, and was one of the
Commissioners of Array for Leicester-
shire. He married the third daughter
and coheir of Sir THOMAS KEMPE,
Knt., of Kent, by whom he had four
sons, and two daughters. Sir GREY
SKIPWITH, his fourth son, to whom
the title and estate ultimately came,
animated by a lofty and loyal spirit,
went with several other Gentlemen to
Virginia, after the death of King
CHARLES, to avoid *The Usurper CROM-*
WELL.

Sir RICHARD WYNNE, Bart., of *Gwydir*, in
the County of Caermarthen.

Mr. ADRIAN SCROOPE.

Sir FRANCIS LEE, of *Hartwell*, in the County
of Buckingham.

Colonel THOMAS DABRIDGECOURT, of *Lang-*
don, in the County of Warwick.

Sir CHARLES GAWDY, Knt. and Bart., of
Crowshall, in the County of Suffolk.

Sir DAVID RAMSAY, Bart., of *Balmain*, in the
Shire of Kincardine.

Colonel RICHARD FIELDING.

Mr THOMAS COPPIN, of *Mergate-Street*, in
the County of Herts.

Sir WILLIAM BARCLAY.

Sir WILLIAM SAUNDERSON, Bart.,—Usher of
the Black Rod.

Sir WILLIAM BUTLER.

Sir DAVID MURRAY, Knt., of *Stanhope*, in
the Shire of Peebles.

Sir THOMAS OGLEBY.

Mr. WILLIAM HINTON.

Sir JAMES SCOTT, Knt.

Sir ROBERT HILDYARD, Knt., Colonel of Foot,
and Commander of Sir MARMADUKE
LANGDALE's Brigade of Horse, when
he was Major General of all the Horse
in England and Wales,—and in the
time of the Civil Wars, when the Scotch
army came into England, and the
King's army, under the Duke of NEW-
CASTLE, lay encamped near them, a
Gentleman came out of the camp of
the Scots, as their Champion, and sent
a challenge to any Gentleman in the
King's army, that would accept it,—

which Sir ROBERT courageously did, and bravely slew his adversary,—for which service, he was made in the field, a Knight Banneret. He was also with King CHARLES the First at Oxford, when that Garrison surrendered,—and, soon after THE RESTORATION, was, for his faithful services, (particularly at the Battle of *Marston Moor*), and sufferings for the Royal cause, created a Baronet,—and had the Manor of *Patrington*, in the County of York, granted to him for three lives,—all since dead, and the Manor given to The Duke of PORTLAND.

Mr. ROBERT BARNES.

Mr. LAURENCE WASHINGTON, of *Garsden*, in the County of Wilts.

Sir WILLIAM HAYWARD, Knt.

Sir JAMES LESLIE, Knt., of *Wardis*, in the Shire of Aberdeen.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

AMIDST the thick cloud of Bigotry and Ignorance which overspread the Nation, during THE COMMONWEALTH and PROTECTORSHIP, we cannot expect to find either Elegance or Refinement,—and certainly nothing relating to THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Mr. PHILIPPS, however, assures us, that OLIVER CROMWELL, whom he describes as “their man of Sin, great Captain, and Master of as much Perjury as he could himself commit, or drive others unto,” found it to be so necessary for the maintenance of his pretended State and unjust Authority, that he was pleased to indulge and protect his Servants with all the Privileges which belonged to their respective Offices.¹

The Death of CROMWELL was the first Publick event which called forth DRYDEN’S Poetical powers. His Heroic Stanzas have beauties and defects,—the thoughts are vigorous, and, though not always proper, show a mind replete with ideas,—the numbers are

¹ *Regale Necessarium*, p. 155.

smooth,—and the diction, if not altogether correct, is elegant and easy.²

We are not to wonder that DRYDEN, after this Panegyric on CROMWELL, should live to be appointed *Poet Laureat* to CHARLES the Second any more than that Dr. SPRAT, after a similar Panegyric, should live to write the History of *The Rye-House Plot*, and become Bishop of ROCHESTER. Men were dazzled with the uncommon talents of THE PROTECTOR, “who wanted nothing to raise him to heroic excellence, but virtue,”—they were struck with his intrepidity, his industry, his insight into all characters, his secrecy in his projects, and his successes, beyond all hope and expectation, in the course of human affairs. The most manly and nervous of all WALLER’s Poems, are the Stanzas to CROMWELL, which are far superior to the Poem on his Death, (though that excels this of DRYDEN), and on the War with Spain. It is observable, that MILTON never addressed any Poem to CROMWELL,—but only one admirable Sonnet, in which, not like a mean Flatterer, he assumes the tone of an Adviser, and cautions him against the avarice and the encroachments

² JOHNSON’S Life of DRYDEN.

of the Presbyterian Clergy, whom he calls "*hireling wolves*." The University of Oxford, notwithstanding it's antient Loyalty, sent him a volume of Latin verses, on his making Peace with the Dutch,—in which Collection are to be found the names of *Crew, Mew, Godolphin, South, Locke, and Busby*.³

³ Dr. J. WARTON.

KING CHARLES THE SECOND.

CHARLES the Second when he ascended the Throne of his Ancestors, was Thirty years of age. He possessed a vigorous constitution, a fine shape, a manly figure, a graceful air,—and though his features were harsh, yet was his countenance in the main lively and engaging. He was in that period of life, when there remains enough of Youth to render the person amiable, without preventing that authority and regard which attend the years of experience and maturity. Tenderness was excited by the memory of his recent adversities. His present Prosperity was the object rather of admiration than of envy. And as the sudden and surprising Revolution, which restored him to his Regal rights, had also restored the Nation to Peace, Law, Order, and Liberty,—no Prince ever obtained a Crown in more favourable circumstances, or was more blest with the cordial affection and attachment of his Subjects.¹

The preamble to THE ORDINANCES which

¹ HUME's History of England, vol. vii. p. 349.

were made by The King for the government of His Household, gives a revolting picture of the relaxed state of Society which had followed the great convulsion on the tragical murder of His Royal Father,—and of the urgent necessity which there appears to have been, even in the very precincts of The Court, for a speedy return to that wholesome authority by which THE HOUSEHOLD had ever been accustomed to be governed.²

To establish, therefore, good government and order in The Court, which from thence might spread with more honour through all parts of the Kingdom, His Majesty collected numerous Articles in conformity to the antient Ordinances of THE HOUSEHOLD, which he commanded to be duly observed in every part.

And, in the first place, The Knight Marshal was commanded, not to suffer about or near to the Royal Residence, any houses, tents, booths, or places, “ to be employed for Tippling-houses, selling or taking Tobacco, hot waters, or for any kind of disorder, which

² Household Ordinances, p. 352. Transcribed from the Original on vellum, then in the Library of THOMAS ASTLE, Esq.

besides the annoyance, live upon Our House and corrupt the meaner sort."

He was also to cause his men to wait daily, to punish and remove vagrant persons, rogues, and all sorts of beggars, idle and loose people, and should not suffer them to haunt about The Court in any place within his Jurisdiction.

Like care was to be taken by the Porters, not to permit any straggling and masterless men, any suspicious person, or uncivil, uncleanly, and rude people, or beggars to come within The Court, or to haunt or lurk any where within The Palace.

We then have a curious Ordinance respecting that credulous efficacy, which is now wholly exploded.

"And whereas many infirme people resort *for healing* to Our Court, and first for their probation use to flock to the Lodgings of our Chirurgions within Our House (which is not only noysome, but may be very dangerous in time of infection), We command that henceforth no such resort be permitted within Our House, but that probation of such persons as are to be brought to Our Presence be made in other places, without admitting any into the House, *'till the day for healing be appointed by Us*, and order given for the same by Our Lord Chamberlaine, or Vice Chamberlaine, who only are to move Us herein."

EDWARD *the Confessor* was the first who touched for “*The King’s Evil*,”—the opinion of his Sanctity procured belief to this cure among the people,—and his Successors regarded it as a part of their State and Grandeur to uphold the same opinion. It has been continued down to our time,—and the practice was first dropped by the present Royal Family, who observed, That it could no longer give amazement even to the Populace, and was attended with ridicule in the eyes of all men of Understanding.³

Dr. JOHNSON, when an Infant, was brought to London, where he was actually touched for this grievous malady by Queen ANNE,—his mother it appears, having acted by the advice of the celebrated Sir JOHN FLOYER, then a Physician in Lichfield. Being asked, if he could remember Queen ANNE,—he said, “he had a confused, but somehow a sort of solemn recollection of a Lady in Diamonds, and a long black hood.” He used to talk of this scene very frankly. This touch was, however, without any effect.⁴

That His Majesty might be served by none

³ HUME’s History of England, vol. i. p. 178.

⁴ BOSWELL’s Life of JOHNSON, vol. i. p. 18.

but of honest reputation, and that his House might be a place of Civility and Honour, he was pleased to renew the antient Order,—

That if any of the Court should be reported “to be a prophane person, an outrageous riotter, a ribald, a notorious drunkard, swearer, rayler, or quarreller, a fugitive from his master, a bankrupt, suspected for a pilferer or a theefe, or be otherwise so vitious and unmannerly that he be unfit to live in vertuous and civill company, he shall be convened before his Superior Officer to be examined, and thereupon admonished or punished as cause shall require,—and such as are found incorrigible shall be banished.”

Another antient Ordinance was likewise commanded to be observed,—

“That none be recommended or admitted to any Office or Place of service in Our Court, that is not a seemly person, of honest birth, and fitting education, well disposed in Religion, and of vertuous and sober carriage.”

And in general it was required, that all His Majesty’s officers and servants should perform their Duties faithfully and diligently according to their Oaths, with due respect to The King’s honour, with decency, with courteous and civil behaviour, and with fit observance and reverence to all Officers and others according to their Degrees.

THE ORDINANCES which specially refer to THE PRIVY CHAMBER state, that His Majesty

found it much changed from the antient Institution, both in number of Gentlemen and their Service,—but that he nevertheless was pleased to continue a fit number, and to ordain for their service, as followeth,—

That there be *Four* Gentlemen Ushers of The Privy Chamber,—two of whom shall wait in turns and give their daily attendance,—and whensoever no Gentleman Usher shall be there to wait, that then the Eldest Gentleman of The Privy Chamber in waiting shall officiate the place in all things until one of the Gentlemen Ushers shall come, both in going before The King in The Privy Lodgings, and carrying the Candle in the absence of The Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain,—

The Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber being *Forty-Eight*, shall be divided to wait by their Quarters, *Twelve* in each Quarter, and such of them as shall not accordingly wait in their Quarters shall lose their places, and others be sworn into the same by The Lord Chamberlain,—

That the Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber attend diligently there, and expect notice of The Gentleman Usher in waiting when His Majesty is going abroad, and then to pass through The Privy Galleries, and attend the King when going out and coming in,—and that *Twelve* Gentlemen shall wait every Quarter, whereof *Two* shall lodge every night in The Privy Chamber,—

That the Gentleman Usher in waiting do, at the beginning of every week, give a List to The Lord Chamberlain, or in his absence to The Vice-Chamberlain, of the names of The Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber who lodge that Week in The Privy Chamber, and the names also of the Grooms who are in waiting that week,—

That for the better regulating the Table of The Gentlemen Waiters, the following ancient Orders be established and ratified,—

Eight Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber to be admitted, with *four* Servants and *four* after,—

That no Gentleman of The Privy Chamber eat at the Table but in his Quarter,—nor any that is out of Quarter to wait for any that is in Quarter, without particular order from The Lord Chamberlain or Vice-Chamberlain,—

No Gentleman whatsoever shall eat at the Table, but when he is in waiting,—nor no Servant of any such to eat there, but in time of his master's waiting only,—

No Gentleman that belongs to the Table, is to bring in any Stranger to the Table, but only the Carver his guest,—

And that the Carver and his Guest, and one of the Gentlemen Ushers daily Waiters, and all the Gentlemen who are at dinner, do always after dinner go up into The Presence Chamber, and perform the usual Ceremony to The Chair of State, according to ancient custom.

Their Number of FORTY-EIGHT seems now to have been the established complement,—but they had no allowance except *Diet*, and that only when in waiting.

They were also called to such rigid attendance, as if their Posts had been more lucrative than ever,—such of them as did not wait in their Quarters, were to lose their Places, and others were to be sworn into them by The Lord Chamberlain.

The line of their *Escorte* seems to have

been clearly defined, as the Ordinances prescribe their duty to be, to attend diligently in THE PRIVY CHAMBER, and to expect notice from the Gentleman Usher in waiting when His Majesty was going abroad, and then to pass through the Privy Galleries, and to attend The King on *going out and coming in*.

Two of the *Twelve Gentlemen in Waiting* were enjoined to lodge every night in The Privy Chamber,—and the names of the *Two*, whose tour of duty it was to sleep there, were delivered at the beginning of every week to The Lord Chamberlain, or Vice-Chamberlain, by the Gentleman Usher.

And it was further ordained, that one of The Esquires of the Body should lodge every night under the State in The Presence Chamber, and should bring in the *Mortar*,⁵ and List of the Watch into The King's Bed-chamber, and then depart. And if any business of importance, or disturbance, should happen, which it was proper His Majesty should be acquainted with, he should come through The Privy Chamber, *acquainting the Gentlemen that lodge there*, that it is for The

⁵ Wax lights, so called, being a square of wax with a wick in the middle.

King's service he passeth that way, and shall come and give notice thereof to a Groom of The Bed-chamber lodging in the Drawing Room, who shall acquaint the Gentleman of the Bed-chamber in waiting therewith, and then bring the Esquire of the Body unto him to deliver his message and business to The King.

But it seems to have been easier to make Ordinances than to allay Disputes,—for it appears to have been requisite to issue a Warrant, appointing a Committee of the Great Officers of the Household, to inquire into the Privileges of His Majesty's Servants,—which was accordingly done, on the 15th of November, 1661,—⁶

“Whereas severall Complaints have lately been made, and Disputes arisen amongst divers of Our Servantes, concerning certaine Rights and Priviledges to them respectively belonging, as they alledge,—For the composing of all such differences at present, and for the preventing of the like hereafter, Wee have thought fitt, and do hereby empower and authorize You Our Right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousens and Councillors, GEORGE Duke of ALBEMARLE, Master of Our Horse, and JAMES Duke of ORMOND, Steward of Our Household, Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousen and Counsellour EDWARD Earle of MANCHESTER, Chamberlaine of Our Household, Our

⁶ State Paper Office.

right trusty and right well beloved Cousen JOHN Earle of BATH, Our Groome of the Stoole and first Gentleman of Our Bedchamber, Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellors FREDERICK Lord CORNWALLIS, Treasurer, Sir CHARLES BARKELEY, Knt., Comptroller, and Sir GEORGE CARTERET, Knt. and Bart. Vice-Chamberlyn of Our said Household, or any Three of You, to appoint such times and places as You shall thinke fitt, and there and then to receive all such Claims, and enquire into all such Priviledges as any of Our said Servants pretend unto,—Hereby giving full power to You, or any Three of You, to examine and finally to determine all such like cases as shall come before You, and strictly requiring all persons concerned, to acquiesce in Your judgement upon the premises, and to give full obedience thereunto. And for so doing, this shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given at Our Court at *Whitehall*, the 15th day of November, 1661, in the Thirteenth yeare of Our Reigne."

What Regulations were devised by this Committee I do not know,—But, about the year 1665, I find that it was still necessary to have a Commission for a full Inquiry into, and a Reformation of, The Royal Establishment,⁷—

"CHARLES, &c. To Our Greeting. Whereas the auntient regular Establishment of the Royall Household in the original Institution, was settled with respect as well to the Princely dignity and splendour, as with decency,

⁷ State Paper Office.

order, and frugality. But, in continuance of tyme, hath been invaded and oppressed with divers disorders and excesses, which had obteyned the pretended name of Custom, before the time of the late Usurpation, and in those times during Our Absence the said Establishment was wholly intermitted and disused. And, upon our Returne, necessity requiring present provisions to bee made for Our Family and Household on that suddaine, the former inroachments and ill usages that had crept into the Establishment with other new ones, were lett in, whereby there were not only exorbitances in the Government, but the charges and expences swollen to such excesse as they became burthensome to Our revenue, and irregular in the order and method. The sudden reformation whereof in particular being of great difficulty, if not impossible, Wee did thinke fitt, for retrenching those exorbitances in order and charge, for some time to suspend many of the Tables formerly allowed, and a great parte of the charge,—and yet Wee did then intend and firmly resolve in due time (which is ever requisite for reforming inveterate evils), to resume and re-establish such a decent method and provident settlement of Our said Household as might become the greatnesse of Our State, as well for the dayly attendance Wee expect from Our Servants upon Our Royall Person as for their conveniency and ease in performing the same,—with a purpose alsoe of takeing away the excrescences of the pretended but unwarranted customes and excesses which had arisen thereby, even to the exhausting of a great parte of Our Revenue. Wee, therefore, reposeing espetiall trust and confidence in your approved fidelity, wisdom, and circumspection, have thought fitt, and doe hereby constitute and appoint You the said Our Commissioners, for the regulateing of Our said Household. And doe give and

graunt unto you or any . . . or more of you, whereof the said to be three, full and free liberty, power and authority from time to time at such daies and times as Wee shall in that behalf direct or appoint, to assemble and meet together in Our Councell Chamber at Whitehall, and there consult, advise, and conclude upon such matters and thinges relating to Our said intended Settlement of Our Household in all parts thereof, as well above Stairs and below, as in Our Stables and Wardrobe, according to such particular directions and instructions as you shall herewith, or at any time hereafter receive from Us in that behalf. And for the more effectuall prosecution and perfecting this Our intended worke, Wee doe hereby give and graunt unto you or any or more of you, whereof you the said to be three, full power and authority to call before you and examine upon Oath or otherwise such persons, and send for such bookes, writings, or records as shall be thought usefull or necessary for your better instruction and information relating to this Our intended settlement, and from time to time to present to Us your proceedings and determinations herein, for Our allowance and approbation of them."

In pursuance of this Commission, it appears that The Royal Household which had been considerably enlarged at His Majesty's Accession, underwent a great retrenchment in the year 1667, — whereby all Superntimerary Officers and Charges,⁸ other than such as

⁸ The Gentlemen of His Majesty's Privy Chamber in *Extraordinary* actually amounted at this time to *Four Hundred and Ninety*,—several of whom were occasionally appointed in *Ordinary*, as deaths or resignations occurred. —Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

were in actual existence in the reign of King CHARLES the First, were taken away.

And such had been the vicious use made of their Privileges by some of The Gentlemen *in Extraordinary*, that the following Order in Council appears to have been absolutely necessary,—

At The Court at Whitehall,

the 12th of December, 1673.

His Majesty in Council taking into consideration the great Numbers of Extraordinary Servants, that have been sworn and admitted into His Majesty's Service, who making use of the Protection they receive, thereby to obstruct the due course of Law, to the grievance of many of His good Subjects,—It is Ordered, therefore, by His Majesty in Council, That all Persons whatsoever that are sworn and admitted His Majesty's Servants, to attend His Majesty or Royal Consort, in Extraordinary or Ordinary, *without fee*, and that do not by virtue of their Places receive either Fee, Wages, Salary, Dyet, Board-wages, or Livery, be from the first day of January next, absolutely disabled from making use of the same for any pretence of Privilege or Protection from their Creditors, bearing of Offices, or any other Privilege or Protection from the due course of Law whatsoever, —And His Majesty doth require and command The Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, Lord Chamberlain of His Household, Master of His Horse, Chamberlain to The Queen, Captain of the Pensioners, and Captain of the Yeomen of His Guard, to observe this Order, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

The enlargement of The Household Establishment did not, however, restore THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER to their *Salaries*,—for, in a Parchment Roll of The King's Servants, which was made in 1660,⁹ it is said, in marginal notes, which run through the whole of that Document, that they had antiently £50. *per annum*, but *then* only *Diet* when *in waiting*.

In 1663, in the urgency of his wants, and the necessity of a present supply, His Majesty uses much insinuation and address, to obtain his point, in his Speech to the Gentlemen of The House of Commons,—

“ I assure you that I have so great an occasion for money, which my Revenue cannot supply me with, that I every day omit the doing somewhat that is very necessary for the Public benefit. These sure are as just motives to persuade You to give me a supply, as ever moved a House of Commons,—And, therefore, I conjure you to go chearfully about it, and let me not be disappointed in my confidence of your affections,—And, I pray, remember the Season of the year, and how necessary it is, we make a Recess at, or about Midsummer.”¹⁰

It has been said, that in the reign of King HENRY the Eighth our Gentlemen dined, to—

⁹ In the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

¹⁰ Secret History, vol. ii. p. 16, *note*.

gether with the Gentlemen Ushers, in The Privy Chamber, after the King had avoided it, and had withdrawn to his interior Apartments,—But that was not the case at this period, and it seems to have been a discontinuance of some standing,—for, it appears that the Officers of The Privy Chamber, of every denomination, dined, together with several other Officers, at a Table, called “*The Waiters’ Table*,” which was regulated by the Ordinances of this and the preceding reigns, wherein it is styled a “*Ratification of Antient Orders*.”

This mode, Mr. PEGGE is of opinion, was most probably adopted on the Accession of Queen MARY, when she introduced LADIES of her Privy Chamber.

When speaking of those in the Court of King CHARLES the Second, Mr. PEGGE with honest indignation exclaims, “I am ashamed to confess, that I find Mrs. ELEANOR GWYNNE (better known by the name of *Nell Gwynne*) among The Ladies of the Privy Chamber to Queen CATHERINE. This was bare-faced enough to be sure!—Had the King made a momentary connexion with a Lady of that denomination, the offence might have been

connived at by The Queen, but the placing one of the meanest of his Creatures so near the Queen's person, was an insult that nothing could palliate but the licentiousness of the age, and the abandoned character of that lascivious Monarch!"¹¹

Of the *Twelve* Gentlemen who were directed to wait in Quarter, it appears by a document in The State Paper Office, dated in December, 1665, that *Six* of them only were then allowed their *Diet*, who had *Lodgings* also in Court.

The Gentlemen Ushers at that time were,—

SIR WILLIAM FLEMMING, Knt.

MARMADUKE DARCY, Esq.

Sir PAUL NEALE, Knt.

Sir ROBERT LAPILTEN, Knt.

Their Salaries and Perquisites being,—

Wages, - - - £30.

Board Wages, - - - 25.

Swearing all Privy Chambermen.

Fees of Honour and Homage.

Dyett in wayteing at the Wayters' Table.

Lodgings in Court.

On the 1st of June, 1660, The Right Honble. EDWARD Earl of MANCHESTER received The Lord Chamberlain's Staff from His Majesty's

¹¹ *Curialia*, p. 58.

own hands,—immediately after which I find the following Gentlemen of THE PRIVY CHAMBER appointed to wait in Quarter,—such of them being retained, who were then alive, as had faithfully served King CHARLES the First,¹²—viz.,

MIDSUMMER QUARTER.

Sir EDWARD GRIFFIN, Knt., Treasurer of the Chamber.

Sir FRANCIS COBB, Knt.

Sir JOHN BOYS, Knt.

Sir JOHN TALBOT, Knt.

Sir ROBERT BINDLOSE, Bart., of *Barwick Hall*, in the County of Lancaster.

Sir THOMAS SANDYS, Knt. and Bart.

EDWARD VERNON, Esq.

Colonel JOHN SCOTT.

Sir JOHN COTTON, Knt. and Bart.

AMBROSE PUDSEY, Esq.

FRANCIS BERKELEY, Esq.

WILLIAM NEALE, Esq.

MICHAELMAS QUARTER.

JOHN HALL, Esq.

Sir FRANCIS MACKWORTH, Knt.

¹² State Paper Office,—And The Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

SIR ROBERT HILDYARD, Knt.

SIR BAYNHAM THROCKMORTON, Knt.

SIR CHARLES WHEELER, Knt.

SIR FRANCIS LLOYD, Knt.

JOHN DAWES, Esq.,—afterwards SIR JOHN
DAWES, Bart.

SIR SAMUEL MORLAND, Bart.,—Master of
Mechanicks to CHARLES the Second,
and there appears very good reason to
give him the merit of that important
invention, *The Steam Engine*.

WILLIAM WALTER, Esq.

SIR CHICHESTER WRAY, Bart.

ARTHUR BARCLAY, Esq.

JAMES LOCKHART, Esq.

CHRISTMAS QUARTER.

Colonel EDWARD GREY.

SIR JOSEPH SEYMOUR, Knt.

PETER KILLEGREW, Esq.

Mr. WILLIAM HINTON.

JOHN BEAUMONT, Esq.

SIR EDWARD SAVAGE, Knt.

THOMAS NEVIL, Esq.

ROBERT CHEEKE, Esq.

JONATHAN TRELAWNEY, Esq.

SIR JOHN ELWES, Bart.

RICHARD HOPTON, Esq.

SIR JOHN MORTON, Knt.

LADY-DAY QUARTER.

SIR PEREGRINE BERTIE, Knt.

SIR ABRAHAM SHIPMAN, Knt.

SIR THOMAS NOTT, Knt.,—afterwards Gentle-
man Usher.

ROBERT THOMAS, Esq.

SIR FRANCIS LAWLEY, Bart.

SIR FRANCIS CLARKE, Knt.

CHARLES ROGERS, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM SWANN, Knt.

SIR JOHN MENNIS, Knt.

SIR GILBERT GERRARD, Knt.

JOHN MITTON, Esq.,—afterwards Gentleman
Usher.

JOHN CROKE, Esq.

In the List with these Gentlemen were likewise enrolled,—in

1660.

SIR JAMES BRIDGEMAN, Knt.

ROBERT MASON, Esq.

SIR ARTHUR SLINGSBY, Knt. and Bart.,—
Lieut. Governor of Portsmouth.

EDWARD HENDEN, Esq.

HENRY SAUNDERSON, Esq.

CHARLES WHEELER, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTON, Knt.

THOMAS TEMPLE, Esq.

SIR RICHARD OTTLEY, Knt.

LORD VISCOUNT SHANNON.

SIR GEORGE HAMILTON.

SIR WILLIAM FARMER, Knt.

SIR HUGH MIDDLETON, Bart.,— the great
Benefactor to The Metropolis, by the
introduction of “ *The New River*.”

EDWARD PENRUDDOCK, Esq.

THOMAS STANLEY, Esq., an accomplished
Scholar and Poet,—author of the
“ *History of Philosophy*,” and trans-
lator of “ *Æschylus*.” He died in
1678, and was buried in the Church
of St. Martins-in-the-Fields. There is
a beautiful Print of him by FAITHORNE.

MARK TREVOR, Lord DUNCANNON.

THOMAS HAWARD, Esq., of *Eskrick*.

SIR WILLIAM HAWARD, Knt.

SIR JOHN TALBOT, Knt.

SIR FRANCIS ROPER, Knt.

CHARLES CORNWALLIS, Esq.,—afterwards the
second Lord CORNWALLIS. He died
in 1673.

JOHN BELLASIS, Esq.

Sir ALEXANDER HUME.

Sir THOMAS NIGHTINGALE.

Sir ROBERT STAPLETON, Knt.,—whose writings, according to LANGBAINE, have “made him not only known, but admired, throughout all England, and while *Musæus* and *Juvenal* are in esteem with the learned, his fame will still survive,—the translation of these two Authors having placed his name in the Temple of Immortality.” He died in 1669, and was interred near the Vestry door in Westminster Abbey.

Sir RICHARD MAULEVERER, Knt.

Sir OLIVER BOTELER, Knt.

THOMAS CULPEPER, Esq.,—son to Lord CULPEPER.

Sir GELYN QUIRINSON, Knt.

Sir SAMUEL TUKE, Bart.,—was a Colonel in The King’s service during the Civil War, and afterwards being one of those who attempted to form a body in Essex for King CHARLES, he narrowly escaped with his life. He married MARY SHELTON, one of Queen CATHERINE’s Dressers, and died at *Somerset House*, on

the 26th of January, 1673. His accomplished son followed the fortune of King JAMES, and was killed at the battle of the *Boyne*.

HATTON RICH, Esq.

Sir ABRAHAM SHIPMAN, Knt.,—was sent in March 1662, to receive possession of The Island of *Bombay*, then ceded to King CHARLES the Second by the Crown of Portugal, as part of the Marriage Portion of his Queen. He continued Governor of Bombay until his death, in the beginning of the year 1665.

Sir WILLIAM SAWKILL.

JOHN LANCELOTT, Esq.,—some time Agent at Constantinople,—and who, for his Loyalty to King CHARLES the First, suffered the loss of several Thousand Pounds.

JOHN VANHASDUNCK, Esq.

Sir THOMAS BRIDGES, Knt.

EDMUND WINDHAM, Esq.

ROWLAND LANGHORNE, Esq.

ROBERT ROBERTS, Esq.

CHARLES BALFOUR.

ANTHONY GILBY, Esq.

GEORGE PYTS, Esq.

SIR EDWARD FILMER, of *East Sutton*, in Kent.

WILLIAM CECIL, Esq.

SIR ANTHONY JACKSON, Knt.

RICHARD EDES, Esq.

JOHN MARKHAM, Esq.

SIR SACKVILE CROW,—Ambassador at Constantinople, a very distinguished Diplomatist of this period. He renewed the Imperial Capitulation of Commercial Privileges of the English Nation, in Turkey, in 1666.

SIR JOHN PALGRAVE, Knt. and Bart.

PHILIP CECIL, Esq.

SIR THOMAS INGRAM.

SIR JAMES HAMILTON, Knt., of *Red-Hall*.

LORD VISCOUNT FALKLAND,—Grandson to the learned Lord FALKLAND, Secretary of State to King CHARLES the First, and slain in his service,—died of the *Small Pox*, in May, 1694. “ He was a pretty, brisk, understanding, industrious Young Gentleman,—had formerly been faulty, but much reclaimed. He married a great fortune, besides being entitled to a vast sum as his share of the Spanish wreck, taken up

at the expense of divers Adventurers. From a Scotch Viscount he was made an English Baron, designed Ambassador to Holland,—had been Treasurer of the Navy, and advancing in the new Court. All now gone in a moment, and I thinke the Title is extinct. I know not whether the estate devolves to my cousin CAREW. It was at Lord FALKLAND'S, whose lady importuned us to let our daughter be with her some time, that that dear child took the same infection, which killed her some years ago."—EVELYN'S Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 42.

Sir FRANCIS DODINGTON, Knt.

Sir JAMES HAMILTON, Knt., of *Prestfield*.

Sir JOHN LENTHALL, Knt.

Sir PURBECK TEMPLE, Knt.

Sir EDWARD NORTON, Bart.

Sir THOMAS SHIRLEY, Knt., of *Wiston*, in Sussex.

THOMAS STRINGER, Esq.

ABRAHAM NELSON, Esq.

BULLEN REYMES, Esq.,—one of the Commissioners of the Sick and Wounded, and Prisoners of War.

HENRY SYDENHAM, Esq.

JOHN COLE, Esq.

SIR JOHN SHAW, Knt.

GERRARD RUSSELL, Esq.

1661.

PETER RYCHAUT, Esq.,—Secretary of Legation, and afterwards Ambassador at Constantinople.

SIR FRANCIS LAWLEY, Bart.

GEORGE BENYON, Esq.

GRATIAN PERENAUNT, Esq.

SIR CLEMENT CLARKE.

RICHARD INGOLDESBY, Esq.

SIR HUGH SPEKE, Bart.

SIR ROBERT PARKHURST, Knt.

JOHN HAWKYNS, Esq.

FRANCIS LORD VAUGHAN.

JOHN VAUGHAN, Esq.,—afterwards JOHN LORD VAUGHAN.

SIR FRANCIS FANE.

JOHN PURCELL, Esq.

SIR RALPH CLAPHAM, Knt. and Bart.

Earl of KILDARE.

ROBERT LESLIE, Esq.

HENRY Earl of DROGHEDA.

Marquis *de* MONTPELIER.

Sir JOHN *le* HUNT.

Captain HOMES.

Sir JAMES DILLON, Knt.

FRANCIS CORNWALLIS, Esq.

Sir WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Bart.,—His Majesty's Resident at Amsterdam.

JOHN LORD LINDORES.

HENDER ROBERTS, Esq.

CHARLES BENNET, Esq.

Sir CECIL HOWARD, Knt

NICHOLAS OUDART, Esq., Secretary of the Latin tongue.

WILLIAM PINCKNEY, Esq.

THOMAS COCKAYNE, Esq.

1662.

RICHARD SAVAGE, Esq.

CHRISTOPHER HATTON, Esq.

WILLIAM BOWYER, Esq.

HENRY KILLEGREW, Esq.

JOSEPH VAN COLSTER, Esq.

THOMAS LANGHORNE, Esq.

JOHN HOLMAN, Esq.

Sir JOHN HEBDEN.

Sir WILLIAM BALANTYNE.

JOHN BENNET, Esq.

Sir JACOB ASTLEY,—Ancestor of the present

Sir JACOB ASTLEY, Bart., of *Melton*
Constable, in Norfolk.

1663.

SAMUEL BIGG, Esq.

Sir ADAM BROWNE, Bart., of *Beechworth*
Castle, in the County of Surrey.

CHARLES WELLS, Esq.

Sir RALPH BOVEY, Knt.

THEOPHILUS PERKYNS, Esq.

1664.

JOSEPH TREDENHAM, Esq.

Sir WILLIAM BOWLES.

Sir ROBERT KILLEGREW.

RICHARD SCRIVEN, Esq.

EDWARD PICKERING, Esq.

Sir NICHOLAS CRISPE, Bart.,—an eminent and
 loyal Citizen, and one of the Farmers
 of the Customs.

Sir JOHN JACOB, Bart.

Sir WILLIAM WALLER, Bart.

Sir JOHN WOLSTENHOLME, Knt., of *Enfield*,—
 one of the Farmers of the Customs.

Sir JOHN HARRISON, Knt., of *Bemond*, in the
 County of Lancaster,—and afterwards,
 of *Balls*, in the County of Hertford.

He was at an early period of life placed under the superintendence of The Lord Treasurer CECIL Earl of SALISBURY, then Secretary of State, who introduced him into the Family of Sir JOHN WOLSTENHOLME, and gave him a small place in the Custom-House. Having raised himself by his industry and good conduct, from a low estate to great affluence, he employed his fortune in promoting the interest of King CHARLES the First, who appointed him one of the Farmers of the Customs, and rewarded him for the steadiness of his Loyalty, with the honour of Knight-hood. He suffered much during the Rebellion,—but at the Restoration of King CHARLES the Second, he was reinstated in his employments and returned to his estate, of which he continued in quiet possession until his death, in 1669. He was buried in the Chancel of *All Saint's Church*, in Hertford, where there is a handsome Monument to his memory.

HENRY MARKHAM, Esq.

JOHN PRICE, Esq.

WILLIAM DAWGS.

HENRY BELL, Esq.

GEORGE PAULE, Esq.

EDWARD ANDREWES, Esq.

GEORGE LEE, Esq.

1665.

JAMES RYCHAUT, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM BOWYER.

THOMAS LUTTERELL, Esq.

JOSEPH GARRETT, Esq.

SIR JOSEPH DOUGLAS.

WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq.

WILLIAM PAGET, Esq.

HENRY GRIFFITHS, Esq.

JOHN BODENHAM, Esq.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq.

THOMAS OFFLEY, Esq., *Junr.*

1666.

JOHN SABINE, Esq., of *Ion House*, in the County of Bedford,—created a Baronet in 1671, which title is now extinct.

Colonel WILLIAM CARLIS, or CARELESS, of *Bromhall*, in the County of Stafford,—a Gentleman of good Parentage and

approved valour,—who contrived the concealment of King CHARLES the Second in *The Royal Oak* in the Forest of *Boscobel*, after the disastrous Battle of Worcester. For his particular service and fidelity both to King CHARLES the First and Second, the last of those Sovereigns, by Letters Patent, gave him the Surname of “CARLOS,” (being in Spanish, “*Charles*”), with a new and appropriate Coat of Arms.

JOHN BAYSPOOLE, Esq.

THOMAS PRICE, Esq.

Dr. GEORGE WAKE.

Sir HUMPHREY BENNETT.

THOMAS AYLWAY, Esq.

GEORGE BLACKSTON, Esq.

THOMAS THORNTON, Esq.

THOMAS HAWKES, Esq.

THOMAS CRISPE, Esq.

CHARLES COLTON, Esq.

Sir RICHARD FRANCKLYN, Knt.

CHARLES Earl of ANCRAM.

THOMAS SLAUGHTER, Esq.

JOHN JAMES, Esq.

JOHN BURRARD, Esq.

LUKE NOCTON, Esq.

SUTTON CONEY, Esq.

Sir HENRY POOLE, Bart.

Sir ROBERT PASTON, Bart., of *Ornead*, in
Norfolk,—created Earl of YARMOUTH
in 1679,—he died in 1682.

CYRIACK COKE, Esq.

EDWARD RUTTER, Esq.

FRANCIS BIRD, Esq.

1667.

GILES LYDCOTT, Esq.

GREGORY ALFORD, Esq.

JOHN COLE, Esq.

Sir EDWARD SUTTON, Knt.,—afterwards Gentleman Usher.

Earl of CARLINGFORD,—Projector of a sort
of *fuel*,—being a mixture of charcoal
dust and loam.

Sir CLEMENT CLARKE, Bart.

CHARLES SYDENHAM, Esq.

RICHARD DRAPER, Esq.

Sir JOHN NORWICH.

GEORGE LOVELL, Esq.

Sir ROGER LANGLEY.

HENRY BULSTRODE, Esq.

RICHARD ELLSWORTHY, Esq.

HENRY KING, Esq.

Sir JAMES BUNCE.
Sir WILLIAM BOLTON.
Sir SAMUEL JONES.
JOHN PORY, Esq.
EDWARD DEERING, Esq.
Sir WILLIAM BOOTHBY, Bart.
Lord BLANEY.
JOHN CRISPE, Esq.
CHRISTOPHER PICKERING, Esq.
WALTER BETHEL, Esq.
THOMAS ENGLISH, Esq.
Sir HENRY HERNE, K. B.
Sir HUMPHREY GORE.
THOMAS CONINGSBY, Esq.

1668.

SAMUEL GOOKYN, Esq.
Sir THOMAS OGLE, Knt.
CHARLES GIFFORD, Esq.
ROGER HILL, Esq.
EDWARD CARLETON, Esq.
WILLIAM ELLESDON, Esq.
MAURICE Lord FITZ-HARDINGE,—Treasurer
of The Household.
Sir ANTHONY BROWNE.
Sir GEORGE ETHEREDGE, Knt., the celebrated
Wit and Comic writer in the reigns of

King CHARLES the Second and King JAMES the Second,—said to have been descended of an antient Family in the County of Oxford, or allied to it. He gained great reputation by his three Comedies, *The Comical Revenge*, *She Would if She Could*, and *The Man of Mode*. The last has been deemed one of our most elegant Comedies, and contains a most just and lively picture of the manners of persons in High Life in the age of CHARLES the Second. Having dedicated this Comedy to The Duchess of YORK, she procured his being sent Ambassador to *Ratisbon*, where he resided when DRYDEN addressed his Seventh Epistle to him,—and where, in a fit of intoxication, to which he was too much habituated, he tumbled down stairs and broke his neck. He had a daughter by Mrs. BARRY, the Actress, to whom he left Six thousand Pounds.—Dr. I. WARTON.

Sir JOHN LORT, Knt. and Bart.

Sir JOHN WILKIE.

Sir GERRARD DUTTON FLEETWOOD.

JOHN SCOTT, Esq.

THOMAS CLOTTERBOOKE, Esq., of *King's Stanley*, in the County of Herts. He died in London of the *Small Pox*.

MR. WILLIAM TRACY.

FERDINANDO KUFFELER, Esq.

JACOB KUFFELER, Esq.

ANTHONY MARKHAM, Esq.

THOMAS GORE, Esq., of *Aldrington*, in Wilts.

HUMPHREY CONINGSBY, Esq.

HENRY BARON of COLERAINE.

ALEXANDER NOELL, Esq.

WENTWORTH EARL OF ROSCOMMON, the Poet,
—MR. POPE has celebrated him, as the
only Moral writer of KING CHARLES'S
reign,—

Unhappy DRYDEN! in all CHARLES'S days,
ROSCOMMON only boasts unspotted lays.

And Dr. JOHNSON adds, "he improved taste, if he did not enlarge knowledge, and may be numbered among the Benefactors to English Literature." He died in 1684, and was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey.

RICHARD FINCHAM, Esq.

THOMAS LAMPLUGH, Esq.

JOHN DODINGTON, Esq.

THOMAS DELAVAL, Esq.

RICHARD ALFORD, Esq.

SIR THOMAS CAREW, Bart.

WILLIAM FERRERS, Esq.
THOMAS WOOD, Esq.
SIR THOMAS ENGLEFIELD, Bart.
MILES SANDYS, Esq., of *Missenden*.
RICHARD KIRKBY, Esq.
Colonel SAMUEL SANDYS, Esq.
WILLIAM TURNER, Esq.
HUMPHREY WELD, Esq.
CHRISTOPHER JAY, Esq.
SIR WILLIAM TYRINGHAM, K. B.
JOHN BLUNT, Esq.
WILLIAM LENTHALL, Esq.
Lord NEWBURGH.

1669.

LITTLETON CLENT, Esq.
PRICE DEVEREUX, Esq.
AUGUSTINE PALGRAVE, Esq.
ROBERT FITZGERALD, Esq.
JOHN PALMER, Esq.
SIR ROBERT HAMILTON.
JOHN PAUL, Esq.,—afterwards *Knighted*.
FRANCIS INGOLDSBY, Esq.
JOHN JEPHSON, Esq.
SIR GEORGE FREEMAN, K. B.
HUGH CARTWRIGHT, Esq.
SIR JOHN BOLLES, Bart.
SIR PETER FORTESCUE, Bart.

JOSEPH WALSH, Esq.

Sir JOHN ROWLEY.

Sir MAURICE EUSTACE.

Sir ERASMUS HARBY, Bart.

Sir JOHN DAWES, Bart.

Sir EDWARD HONYWOOD, Bart., of *Evington*.

THOMAS PLEDWELL, Esq.

Sir THOMAS DANIELL, Knt.

Sir EDWARD BUTLER, Bart.

The Honble. RALPH GREY,—second son to
the Lord GREY, of *Wark*.

CHARLES CROMPTON, Esq.

WILLIAM SMYTH, Esq., Master of the Otter
Hounds.

WINDSOR SANDYS, Esq.

Sir JAMES SHAEN?

FRANCIS DYVE, Esq.

THOMAS BALES, Esq.

HUMPHREY GRAVES, Esq.

Sir EDWARD FORD.

Sir PHILIP CARTARET, Knt.

Sir THOMAS WHITMORE.

Sir WILLIAM CRAVEN.

RICHARD ATKYNS, Esq., author of the “*Original and growth of Printing in England.*”

Sir FRANCIS CLINTON.

EDWARD BERESFORD, Esq.

GEORGE PHILLIPPS, Esq.

THOMAS FISHER, Esq.

HUMPHREY NOY, Esq.

SIR JOHN FINNET, Bart.

JOHN TANNER, Esq., of *Swainswick*, in the
County of Somerset.

1670.

THOMAS LYNCH, Esq.

RICHARD FISHER, Esq.

SIR RICHARD FANE.

GEORGE TRESHAM, Esq.

GEORGE HOWARD, Esq.

SIR FRANCIS CORNWALLIS.

DR. WILLIAM HARRINGTON.

HENRY RUMBOLD, Esq.

EDWARD MICO, Esq.

SIR JOHN DAVIS, Bart., of *Pangborne*, in the
County of Berks.

JOHN WELDEN, Esq.

HENRY LILLINGSTON, Esq.

THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq., of *Elmley Castle*, in
the County of Worcester.

HENRY EARL of THOMOND.

SIR CHARLES KILLEGREW, Knt.

SIR PETER WYCHE, Knt.,—was employed in

several Embassies,—especially, as Envoy to the Court of Muscovy, in 1668,—and Resident at Hamburgh, from whence he returned in 1681. He first invented the Geographical Cards, in fifty-two copper-plates. He also translated the life of Don JOHN *de* CASTRO, Viceroy of India, in which are described the Portuguese voyages, discoveries, and conquests, in The East Indies. And likewise, a short relation of the river *Nile*, from a Portuguese Manuscript, at the desire of The Royal Society.

WILLIAM HUDSON, Esq.

NICHOLAS BAYLEY, Esq.

STEPHEN MOSDELL, Esq.

HENRY HILDYARD, Esq., of *East Horsley*, in Surrey.

EDWARD HARRIS, Esq.

Sir JOHN PETTUS.

Sir PHILIP MATHEWS.

Sir THOMAS BYDE, Knt., of *Ware Park*, in the County of Herts,—for which County he was High Sheriff in 1669, and one of the Representatives in several Parliaments for the Borough of Hertford. He

was a Benefactor to the Poor of Hitchin.

He died in 1704.

WILLIAM Earl of KINNOUL.

WILLIAM ARMIGER, Esq.

WILLIAM BLANCHARD, Esq.

JOHN BOND, Esq.

JOHN THYNNE, Esq.

Sir JOHN POINTZ.

RICHARD OXENDEN, Esq.

FRANCIS INGOLDSBY, Esq., *Junr.*

THOMAS LANE, Esq.

NATHANIEL BACON, Esq.

ROBERT JACOB, Esq.

MURROGH Earl of INCHQUIN.

The Honble. **RICHARD** BOYLE, eldest son of
Viscount SHANNON, and Nephew of the
celebrated Philosopher. He died in
1673, in his Father's life-time.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq.

RICHARD Viscount RANELAGH.

The Honble. **EDWARD** BRABAZON.

Sir THOMAS LAKE, Knt.

JOHN BAGSHAW, Esq.

THOMAS CATESBY, Esq.

THOMAS DUKE, Esq.

RICHARD BOUGHTON, Esq.

ZOUCH BROCKMAN, Esq.

THOMAS BROWNE, Esq.

EUSTACE BURNABY, Esq.

THOMAS BUSHELL, Esq., Farmer of His Majesty's Mines in Wales.

SIR WILLIAM CARR.

JOHN COLLINS, Esq., the eminent Accomptant and Mathematician.

DYER COLSTON, Esq.

The Honble. ROBERT FITZ-GERALD.

THOMAS FOWNES, Esq.

WILLIAM GLASCOCK, Esq.

WILLIAM GWYNN, Esq., of *Taliaris*, in the County of Caermarthen.

THOMAS HAWKE, Esq.

SIR ROBERT KILLEGREW.

ADAM LOFTUS, Esq.

JOHN LYNNE, Esq.

WILLIAM MUSCHAMP, Esq.

LUKE NORTON, Esq.

GEORGE PAUL, Esq.

JOHN PAUL, Esq.

GEORGE PHILPOT, Esq.

SIR EDWARD PILKINGTON.

SIR THOMAS PRESTWICH, Bart.

HENRY SAUNDERS, Esq.

EDWARD SEYMOUR, Esq.

JOHN SYDENHAM, Esq.

GEORGE TRESHAM, Esq.

CORNELIUS VERMUYDEN, Esq.

JOHN WRIGHT, Esq.

1671.

SIR EDWARD LITTLETON, Knt. and Bart.

JOHN TYTUS, Esq.

ROBERT KNOLLYS, Esq.

SIR FRESCHVILLE HOLLES.

RICHARD REEVE, Esq., of *Coughton*, in the
County of Warwick.

SIR ROBERT HOLT, Bart.

SIR ROBERT CARR, Knt. and Bart.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Esq.

JOHN GREEN, Esq.

RICHARD WHITE, Esq.

JOSEPH WARD, Esq.

HENRY EWBank, Esq.

The Honble. EDWARD MONTAGU.

HENRY Lord CLANBRASIL.

SIR GEORGE PRETTYMAN.

JAMES ZOUCHE, Esq.

THOMAS NEWBURGH, Esq.

WILLIAM WHEELER, Esq.

ROBERT BERRY, Esq.

THOMAS KING, Esq.

ROBERT CLINTON, Esq.
ALEXANDER Earl of HUME.
SAMUEL FOOTE, Esq.
SIR GEORGE WEBSTER.
THOMAS DETHICK, Esq.
ROGER VAUGHAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Esq.
JOHN FENWICK, Esq.
WILLIAM Lord BRABAZON.
JOHN RAMSAY, Esq.,
SIR ROBERT BYRON.
JOHN EDGEWORTH, Esq.
SIR FRANCIS PETERS.
EDMUND WARCUPP, Esq.
SIR WILLIAM DENNEY.
JAMES HINTON, Esq.
ROWLAND GWYNN, Esq.
SIR JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Knt.
AMOS ISAACK, Esq.
SIR JOHN LLOYD, Bart.

1672.

EDWARD MORGAN, Esq.
Lord DILLON.
GEORGE RYE, Esq.
WILLIAM SPENCER, Esq.

Sir ROBERT HARLEY, Knt.

THOMAS HALL, Esq., of *Elmore Hall*, in the
County of Durham.

JEAN JACQUES MONTDESIR *de* MONTAN.

Colonel WILLIAM ANSELME.

The Right Honble. Lord STRANGFORD, 20th
March, 1672.

The Honble. WILLIAM HOWARD.

ALEXANDER FRASER, Esq.

WILLIAM BARCLAY, Esq.

Sir THOMAS DOLMAN, Knt.

The Honble. LEONARD GREY, of *Stamford*.

THOMAS MARTYN, Esq.

THOMAS PRICE, Esq.

Sir JOHN BUNCE, Bart.

WILLIAM NEVILL, Esq.

Sir JOHN COPLESTON.

1673.

JAMES DAVENPORT, Esq.

GEORGE DUKE, Esq.

WILLIAM FANSHAW, Esq.

NATHANIEL BOOTH, Esq.

GEORGE CARLETON, Esq.

JAMES LORD FORRESTER.

Sir STEPHEN THOMSON.

RICHARD HYDE, Esq.

Sir CHARLES *de* VICK.

The Honble. FRANCIS ANNESLEY.

WILLIAM, The third Lord BRERETON, of *Brereton Hall*, in the County of Chester. The scattered notices of this amiable Nobleman are few, but interesting. He may be considered a Founder of The Royal Society, and was, as Dr. SPRAT informs us, one of the number of learned and eminent persons who held Meetings at *Gresham College*, in 1658, previous to The Incorporation of The Society. He was a good Algebraist, an excellent Musician, and also a good Composer. He died on the 17th of March, 1679, in London, and was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

Sir RICHARD BELLINGHAM.

Sir JAMES LONG, Bart.

HENRY SPELMAN, Esq.

ROBERT KING, Esq.

FRANCIS BRIDGEMAN, Esq.

PETER *de* BATTIER, Esq.

WILLIAM ROSS, Esq.

JOHN FOWLER, Esq.

CORNELIUS Count of ULFELT.

1674.

ROWLAND LANGHORNE, Esq.

JOHN TRELAWNEY, Esq.

HUGH MONTGOMMERY, Esq.

1675.

ROBERT FIELDING, Esq.

The Earl of BARRYMORE.

SIR NICHOLAS STRODE.

SIR CLEMENT CLARKE, BART.

SIR THOMAS LYNCH.

OWEN MARTIN, Esq.

SIR JOHN MOORE.

SIR ROBERT THOMAS.

THOMAS GODDARD, Esq.

SIR THOMAS WOODCOCK, Knt.

THOMAS PRICE, Esq.

ROWLAND JEWKES, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM HARTOPP, Knt.

EDMUND DAVENPORT, Esq.

1676.

WILLIAM KILLEGREW, Esq.

SIR RICHARD FRANCKLIN, Bart.

SIR HENRY PALMER.

WILLIAM CHOLMLEY, Esq.

SIR JOHN BENNET, K. B.

ROBERT SQUIBB, Esq., *Senr.*

ROBERT CHEEKE, Esq.

1677.

FRANCIS WINDHAM, Esq., son of Sir WADHAM
WINDHAM, one of The Justices of The
King's Bench.

RICHARD LLOYD, Esq.
Sir SIMON FANSHAW, of *Ware Park*,—an emi-
nent Collector of Medals.

EDWARD WARCUPP, Esq.

JAMES DARCY, Esq.

1678.

RICHARD NEWDIGATE, Esq.

THOMAS EDEN, Esq.

JOHN POLLEXFEN, Esq.

Sir CHARLES HAMILTON.

1679.

THOMAS TOWNSHEND, Esq.

Sir JOHN BABER, Knt., Physician in Ordinary
to The King,—he died at his house in
King Street, Covent Garden, in 1703-4,
ætat. 79.—Mr. PEPYS observes of him,
that “ he hath this humour that he will
not enter into discourse while any

Stranger is in Company, 'till he be told who he is that seems a Stranger to him. This he did declare openly to me, and asked my Lord (BROUNCKER) who I was."

CHARLES DEERING, Esq.

THOMAS DEREHAM, Esq.

FERGUS FARREL, Esq.

CHARLES RADLEY, Esq.

1680.

Sir EDWARD WOOD, Knt.

Sir ALEXANDER BRUCE.

CHRISTOPHER DARCY, Esq.

Sir EDWARD TURNOR, Knt., eldest son of The Lord Chief Baron.

FABIAN PHILLIPPS, Esq.,—Author of several books relating to antient Customs and Privileges in England,—and an able assertor of The King's Prerogative.

1681.

JOHN CAREY, Esq.

JAMES DEWY, Esq.

THOMAS HARLACSDEN BOWES, Esq.

FOULKE GROSVENOR, Esq.

1682.

IGNATIUS BECFORD, Esq.
RICHARD GRAHAM, Esq.
FRANCIS AMONNETT, Esq.
THOMAS WEEDON, Esq.
GEORGE GENT, Esq.
JOHN STRODE, Esq.

1683.

Sir JOHN WATSON, of *Newark*, in the County
of Leicester.

Sir EDMUND ANDROS, Knt.
JEAN PIGEON, Esq.
JAMES TRYON, Esq.
WILLIAM DUTTON COLT, Esq.
DAVID GANSET, Esq.
JOHN JORDAN, Esq.

1684.

WILLIAM CURTEYNE, Esq.
JOHN ERLISMAN, Esq.

KING JAMES THE SECOND.

THE ORDINANCES of King **CHARLES** the Second we have seen, were only an enlarged edition of those of his Father King **CHARLES** the First,—and although they were increased, yet it cannot be said that they were improved with regard to **THE GENTLEMEN** of **THE PRIVY CHAMBER**.

But the decisive blow, which reduced these Gentlemen to their present post of **HONOUR** only, was most probably the very great reduction in almost every Branch of **THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD**, which took place in the reign of King **JAMES** the Second, immediately after the demise of King **CHARLES** the Second,—and who, for a Personage in his high Station, has been extolled for his frugality of the Public Money.

There was scarcely an Office, however humble, which did not suffer at that time either in *Number*,—whereby the Duty to the Survivors was increased,—or in *Emoluments*, and sometimes in both,—and many Branches were entirely abolished.

At this period, therefore, it is most probable, that THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER lost even the little Privilege of the *Table*,—but whether their *Duty* ceased at that time does not appear, although it is most natural to imagine, that their *Diurnal* and *Nocturnal* Offices expired together.

In the Roll of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, during this short and turbulent reign, we find the following Gentlemen, many of whom had been continued on their former Appointments,—¹

1685.

Sir JOHN COTTON, Knt. and Bart.

Sir WILLIAM HAYWARD, Knt.

Sir WILLIAM TYRINGHAM, K. B.

Sir WILLIAM WALTER, Bart.

Sir JOHN ELWES, Knt.

EDWARD VERNON, Esq.,—*discharged*.

Sir JOSEPH SEYMOUR, Knt.

Sir FRANCIS LAWLEY, Bart.

Sir FRANCIS CLARKE, Knt.

Sir ROBERT TOWNSHEND, Knt.

Sir WILLIAM LANGHORNE, Bart.

¹ Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

Sir EDMUND ANDROS, Knt.

Sir THOMAS NEVIL, Bart.

Sir THOMAS OGLE, Knt.

Sir ROBERT DASHWOOD, Knt. and Bart.

JOHN SOUTH, Esq.

GEORGE BENYON, Esq.

THOMAS PRICE, Esq.

Sir JOHN WATSON, Knt.²

Sir HENRY PALMER, Bart.

Sir EDWARD SUTTON, Knt.

Sir PETER KILLEGREW, Bart.

CHARLES BARTON, Esq.

THOMAS EDEN, Esq.

AMBROSE BROWNE, Esq.

Sir JOHN BABER, Knt.

CHARLES KILLEGREW, Esq.

CHARLES DERING, Esq.

JAMES DARCY, Esq.

THOMAS HENSHAW, Esq.

Sir HUGH MIDDLETON, Bart.

Sir JOHN ST. BARBE, Bart.

GEORGE GRENVILLE, Esq.

Sir AUGUSTINE PALGRAVE, Bart.

THOMAS SMYTH, Esq.

Sir JACOB ASTLEY.

² Erroneously called *Wharton*, by SANDFORD.

1686.

ROBERT FITZGERALD, Esq.

1687.

Count *de* ROVERE.

WILLIAM STYCH, Esq.

1688.

EDWARD NOSWORTHY, Esq.

To several of the Appointments of those Gentlemen is added “*with fee, and in waiting on His Majesty,*”—which I imagine, applied to those who were appointed to attend in their Quarters,—but what their “*fee*” was, is not expressed.

Great attention seems also to have been paid on the new appointments of Lord Chamberlains, to the correction of THE ROLL, in the several reigns,—and in the *Renewal* of many of the Certificates, especially in the year 1671, when The Right Honble. HENRY Earl of St. ALBAN’S entered upon that Office.

KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY.

IN the Establishment of The Household of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, in 1689,¹ I do not find any mention of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, except that they were to be allowed *one* Carriage “at Their Majesties’ Removes,”—And that the Sum of £1612. *per annum* was assigned for “*Wages and Board-wages of THE PRIVY CHAMBER.*”

The concluding ORDINANCES for regulating the Accompts, and for the well governing THE HOUSEHOLD, among other things, however declare,—

That none should be admitted into His Majesty’s service, but honest, able, and fit persons, to the end that he might be well served,—and for their encouragement, “that Succession be duly observed, according to the ancient custom in all Offices.”

And for the encouragement of the Officers of The Board of Green-cloth, Clerks of the Kitchen, Spicery, and Avery, and the particular Clerks of the several Offices in The

¹ Household Ordinances, p. 380.

Household, to perform the duties of their respective places, and to discharge the trust reposed in them,—

His Majesty was pleased, and did thereby ratify and confirm, “the ancient order of Succession in Our Household Establishment by Our Royal Progenitors, and likewise under the sign Manual of Our Royal Great-Grandfather and Grandfather, King JAMES the First, and King CHARLES the First, of happy and glorious memory, and Our late dear Uncle King CHARLES the Second of blessed memory.”—

And, finally, “it is Our will and pleasure, and We do hereby strictly charge and command, that all Ordinances, Rules, Articles, and Directions whatever, expressed and set down in former books of Establishment, that may be useful for Our service, be still continued and observed, and they are hereby ratified and confirmed.”

The Declaration of the King’s Waiters’ Diet was,—

DINNER.	Mess.	SUPPER.	Mess.
Beef boiled 16 lb. or rost		Mutton, . . .	1.
34 lb.	1.	Pullets 2, or . . .	1.
Mutton rost, . . .	1.	Chicks fine 6, or . . .	1.
Veal or Pigg, or . . .	1.	Rabbets 4, or Lamb	
Turkey or Goose 1, or	1.	qr., or . . .	1.
Pidgeons field 12, or	1.		
Tarte,	1.		

They were also to have 12 manchets, 12 loaves, 8 gallons of beer, 6 bottles of Claret, and one of Spanish wine.

A good quantity of Fuel and Wax-lights was likewise allowed for The Privy Chamber.

THE ROLL of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER in the reign of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, presents us with the following Names,²—

1689.

Sir THOMAS OGLE.

ROBERT SHEPHERD, Esq.

JOHN *la Motte* HONYWOOD, Esq., of *Mark's Hall*. He was one of the Knights of the Shire for Essex, in the Parliament which met at Westminster, on the 21st of October 1680,—and in that which assembled at Oxford, on the 21st of March 168 $\frac{2}{7}$. He died in 1693.

RICHARD COURTNEY, Esq.

THOMAS WALLER, Esq.

CHARLES RALEIGH, Esq.

Sir JOHN CLAYTON.

Sir WILLIAM WALLER, Knt., son to him who did so much service to the Long Parliament. He upheld the Exclusion Bill with all his might, and took every opportunity of showing his hatred to

² Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

Popery, by seeking out and dispersing the Papists, when assembled to celebrate Divine Service in their way. To which, if he was not much misrepresented, he was stimulated rather in hopes of spoil, their altars being generally rich, than out of respect to his Country, or love of Religion.—DERRICK.

DRYDEN thus describes him under the name of *Arod*,—

But in the sacred annals of our plot,
 Industrious *Arod* never be forgot;
 The labours of this midnight-magistrate,
 May vie with *Corah's* to preserve the state.
 In search of arms he fail'd not to lay hold
 On war's most powerful dangerous weapon, gold.
 And last, to take from Jebusites all odds,
 Their altars pillag'd, stole their very gods.

ABSALOM AND ACHITOPHEL.

Colonel Sir THOMAS TIPPING, Bart.

JOHN FOULKE, Esq.

BORELIEL KNIGHT, Esq.

CHARLES KILLEGREW, Esq.

Sir THOMAS PEIRCE.

Sir WALTER PLUNCKETT.

Sir THOMAS GRANTHAM.

Sir MATTHEW ANDREWES.

Sir JAMES CLARKE.

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SIR ROBERT BARKHAM.

SIR EDWARD EVELYN, of *Long Ditton*,—an
honourable Gentleman, much in favour
with King JAMES.

SIR ROBERT KILLEGREW.

SIR FRANCIS VINCENT.

THOMAS WHEAT, Esq.

JOHN SPICER, Esq.

FRANCIS BROWNE, Esq.

THOMAS PRICE, Esq.

SIR JOHN WATSON.

SIR WILLIAM LANGHORNE, Bart.

SIR JOHN MORTON.

SIR THOMAS NEVIL.

ROGER WHITLEY, Esq.

CHARLES RICORD, Esq.

SIR PURBECK TEMPLE, Bart.

SIR EDWARD SUTTON, Knt.

SIR FRANCIS LAWLEY, Bart.

SIR WILLIAM HAYWARD.

JOHN *du Vall*, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM DUTTON COLT, Knt.

HUGH Earl of MOUNT ALEXANDER.

PETER DILKE, Esq.

FRANCIS BRAND, Esq.

SIR JOHN SPARROW.

SIR JAMES HAMILTON, Knt.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER, Knt..

JAMES FOLEY, Esq.

JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

JAMES DANIELL, Esq.,—*suspended*.

WILLIAM KILLEGREW, Esq.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq.

— REMMINGTON, Esq.

JOHN POWELL, Esq.

— DOLBEN, Esq.

SIR JOHN ASHFIELD.

SIR PHILIP COOTE, Knt.

ARMENT *de* CAUMONT Marquis *de* MONT

POVILLON.

SIR JOHN EDGEWORTH.

SIR ROBERT BACON, Bart., of *Redgrave*, and
afterwards of *Garboldesham*, in Nor-
folk. He died in 1704.

DALBY THOMAS, Esq.

1690.

VISCOUNT BUTTEVANT.

JOHN POLLEXFEN, Esq.

CHARLES NICHOLAS EYRE, Esq.

HENRY KILLEGREW, Esq.

SIR JAMES CHAMBERLAINE, Bart.

JONATHAN BROWNE, Esq.

JAMES HAMILTON, Esq.

EDWARD TRESHAM, Esq.

SEBASTIAN COLES, Esq.

MORGAN BERNARD, Esq.

PETER STEPKINS, Esq.

EDWARD RANDOLPH, Esq.

GEORGE PHILLIPPS, Esq.

SIR JAMES CALDWELL, Bart.

SIR CYRIL WYCHE,—who, at the age of *Nineteen*, was appointed Resident at *Hamburg*, by *Queen ANNE*, and sent by *GEORGE the First*, his Minister to *The Circle of Lower Saxony*, and afterwards, his Envoy Extraordinary to the said Circle. In 1729, he was advanced to the Dignity of a Baronet by *GEORGE the Second*, who continued him the Resident to *The Hans Towns*, for many years,—after which he was His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Russia*.

JOHN LEEDS, Esq.

ROBERT LONG, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL, Bart., of *Langhorne*,
in the County of *Caermarthen*.

GREGORY NEALE, Esq.

HENRY EWBANCKE, Esq.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Esq.

THOMAS CARTER, Esq.

Major HENRY CROMWELL, second son of HENRY CROMWELL, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He married, in 1686, HANNAH, eldest daughter of Mr. BENJAMIN HEWLING, an eminent Turkey Merchant, of London, by HANNAH, daughter of WILLIAM KIFFIN, who was also a Merchant. He died at Lisbon, on the 11th of September, 1711, where he was interred.

ARTHUR ANNESLEY, Esq.

Sir JOSEPH ALSTON, Bart.

JOHN WALE, Esq.

1691.

WILLIAM LOVELL, Esq.

NICHOLAS DRURY, Esq.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Esq.

JOHN WESTON, Esq.

ISRAEL HAYES, Esq.

WILLIAM LUCAS, Esq.

Sir WILLIAM GLYNN, Bart.

Sir ROBERT DACRES.

CHARLES BALFOUR, Esq.

EDWARD BULWER, Esq.

JAMES EDWARDS, Esq.

Sir GEORGE STRODE, Knt.

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LEWIS Viscount DUNGANNON.

DANIEL NEWCOMBE, Esq.

WILLIAM TALBOT, Esq.

ROBERT GROVE, Esq.

Sir THOMAS ALLEN, Bart.

RENATUS GOURTIN, Esq.

ABRAHAM EVERSON, Esq.

ROBERT FITZGERALD, Esq.

JOHN SKINNER, Esq.

Sir BENJAMIN TICHBORNE, Bart.

RICHARD HARGRAVE, Esq.

1692.

CHARLES HERBERT, Esq., of *Tregaron*, in the
County of Cardigan.

CHRISTOPHER CLITHEROW, Esq.

SEYMOUR PRODENHAM, Esq.

THOMAS SEVERNE, Esq.

JOHN TILLEY, Esq.

Sir EDWARD LITTLETON, Bart.

THOMAS COXE, Esq.

CHARLES NEEDHAM, Esq.

1693.

JOHN PHILPOT, Esq.

ROBERT HUSSEY, Esq.

— SAYE, Esq.

JOHN JERMY, Esq.

EDWARD CRANFIELD, Esq.

SIR EDWIN STEEDE, Knt.

WILLIAM PARSONS, Esq.

SIR JAMES ASTRY, Knt.

HENRY SMYTH, Esq.

1694.

ROBERT PENWARIN, Esq.

1695.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Esq.

1696.

JOHN COLLEY, Esq.

JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

EDWARD COWLEY, Esq.

1699.

HUMPHREY GRAVES, Esq.,—*resigned*.

ROBERT BARKHAM, Esq.

1700.

WILLIAM WALLIS, Esq.,—*resigned*.

ROBERT WALLIS, Esq.,—*resigned*.

1701.

CORNELIUS à TILBOURNE, Esq.

EDWARD CARTER, Esq.

QUEEN ANNE.

ANNE, Princess of DENMARK, ascended the Throne in the Thirty-eighth year of her age, to the general satisfaction of the Nation.

King WILLIAM had no sooner yielded up his breath, than The Privy Council in a body waited upon the new Queen, who, in a short but sensible Speech, assured them, that no pains nor diligence should be wanting on her part, to preserve and support the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of her Country, to maintain the Succession in the Protestant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as by Law established.

The Members of The Privy Council having taken the Oaths, she ordered a Proclamation to be published, signifying her pleasure, that all Persons in Office of Authority or Government at the decease of the late King, should so continue until further directions.¹

The Number of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER actually on duty, during this

¹ SMOLLETT'S History of England, vol. i. p. 446.

reign, was *Forty-eight*,—And the GENERAL ROLL contained the names of,²—

Sir THOMAS GRANTHAM.

Sir JONATHAN ANDREWES, Knt.

Sir THOMAS READ, Bart., of *Barton*, in the County of Berks. Representative of the Borough of *Cricklade* in five successive Parliaments.

Sir JOHN WENTWORTH, Bart.

Sir JOHN CHESTER, Bart.

Sir BROADWARIN JACKSON, Bart.

Sir ROBERT DACRES.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER, Bart.

Sir BENJAMIN TICHBORNE, Bart.

Sir GODFREY KNELLER, Bart., the eminent Portrait Painter,—

Such are thy pictures, KNELLER; such thy skill,
That nature seems obedient to thy will;
Comes out, and meets thy pencil in the draught;
Lives there, and wants but words to speak her thought.

DRYDEN'S EPISTLE.

He was born at Lubec, in 1648. Discovering early a predominant genius for Painting, his father sent him to Amsterdam, where he studied under BOL, and had some instructions from

¹ Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

REMBRANDT. But KNELLER was no servile imitator or disciple. Even in Italy, whither he went in 1672, he followed no particular Master, not even at Venice, where he long resided. In 1676, he came to England, and was soon patronized by CHARLES the Second and JAMES. *Ten* Sovereigns at different times sat to him,—CHARLES the Second, JAMES the Second and his Queen, WILLIAM and MARY, GEORGE the First, LOUIS the Fourteenth, and CHARLES the Sixth. He stuck to Portrait Painting as the most lucrative, though DRYDEN in the *Epistle* which he addressed to him, inveighs so much against it. Of all his works he valued most “*The Converted Chinese*,” in Windsor Castle. But Mr. WALPOLE thinks his Portrait of “*Gibbon*” superior to it. He was a man of much original wit and humour, but tinctured with a mixture of profaneness and ribaldry.—Dr. J. WARTON.—He died on the 27th of October, 1723.

Sir THOMAS WISEMAN, Bart.

Sir ROBERT KILLEGREW.

SIR JOHN OSBORNE, Bart.

SIR EDMUND ANDREWES, Bart.

SIR CHARLES CARTERET, Bart.

SIR JOHN SMITH.

SIR WILLIAM LANGHORNE, Bart.

SIR EDWARD LAWRENCE.

WILLIAM KILLEGREW, Esq.

GEORGE ISAACSON, Esq.

CHARLES NICHOLAS EYRE, Esq.

HENRY KILLEGREW, Esq.

WILLIAM COLLIER, Esq.

EDWARD LEIGH, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM WHEELER.

SIR NATHANIEL NAPIER.

ANTHONY STURT, Esq.,—afterwards Knighted.

SIR EDWARD COKE, Bart.

PHILIP SHERRARD, Esq.

JOHN COKE, Esq.

JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq., F. R. S., the learned Continuator of his father's "*Angliæ Notitia*," and of whom it is said, that he understood *ten* languages. After an useful and well-spent life, he died in October, 1723. He was then in the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster. He was a very pious and good man, and earnest

in promoting the advancement of Religion and the interest of true Christianity,—for which purpose he kept a large correspondence abroad, in his capacity as Secretary to The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

HENRY ASHURST, Esq.,—afterwards Knighted.

JAMES PERCHARD, Esq.

GILBERT CLARKE, Esq.

WYRIOT OWEN, Esq.

CAREW MILD MAY, Esq.

WILLIAM SHEPPARD, Esq.

SIR THOMAS ASTON, Bart., of *Aston*, in the County of Chester.

LISLE HACKETT, Esq., of *Moxhull*, in the County of Warwick.

EDWARD LANE, Esq.

AGMUNDESHAM VESSEY, Esq.

WILLIAM STEVENAGE, Esq.

BROWNLOW SHERRARD, Esq., of *Lobthorpe*,—
afterwards Sir B. SHERRARD, Bart.

FRANCIS DUNCOMB, Esq.

THOMAS STILES, Esq.

JAMES CLARKE, Esq.,—afterwards Knighted.

CHARLES COTTERELL, Esq.

PETER WHITCOMBE, Esq.

JAMES MONTAGUE, Esq.

JOHN WESTON, Esq.
 THOMAS DACRES, Esq.
 MICHAEL KINKAID, Esq.
 LEWIS LEGRAND, Esq.
 FREDERICK HEMMING, Esq.
 Sir HENRY EVERY, Bart.
 Sir BENNET HOSKYNs, Bart.
 WILLIAM WOGAN, Esq.
 RICHARD ASTON, Esq., of *Aston*.
 RICHARD LOCKWOOD, Esq.
 THOMAS PRICE, Esq.
 GEORGE VERNON, Esq.
 JOHN TRYON, Esq.
 Sir JOHN STATHAM, Knt.
 JOHN COPE, Esq.
 WILLIAM HALE, Esq.

**THE ANTIENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE
OF BRUNSWICK.**

SINCE the Accession of THE ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE of BRUNSWICK, THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER do not appear to have been drawn forth into Office, further than upon the most solemn Ceremonies, except once at the Revival of THE ORDER of THE BATH,—on which occasion, when the Knights attended the King to The Chapel Royal on Easter Sunday, in 1726, the Procession was led by THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, but their number is left indefinite in the Ceremonial.

This Order of Procession was made in pursuance of an order of The Lord Marshal, on the 7th of April in that year.¹

This, however, was but a Return to an antient Branch of their Duty,—for it appears in a Report made by The Officers of Arms, on the 12th of June 1673, to The Right Honble. HENRY Earl of NORWICH, Earl Marshal of

¹ Sir GEORGE NAYLER's Private Collections.

England, that His Majesty's proceeding to The Chapel Royal "*hath been, and ought to be,*" according to a Ceremonial therein set forth,—and in which, THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER walk the first, and immediately before THE KNIGHT MARSHAL.²

But these Processions may be traced to a much older date,—for, in an Account of The Ceremony of the Marriage of WILLIAM only son of FREDERICK-HENRY Prince of ORANGE, and MARY eldest daughter of King CHARLES the First, in the Chapel at Whitehall, on *Low Sunday*, the 2d of May, 1641, the Procession of the King to The Chapel was led "*according to the manner observed upon Festivals,*" by "some few of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER."³

The deprivation of this Right appears also to have made a special part of the grievance of THE GENTLEMEN, as set forth in their Petition to King CHARLES the First, in 1637.

But, as there has been no Revisal of THE ANTIEN STATUTES of THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, nor any regard shown to THE GENTLE-

² Coll. of Arms, I. 25, p. 127 *b*.

³ LELAND's *Collectanea*, by HEARNE, vol. v. p. 345. *Edit.*

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MEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, for upwards of a Century past,—I can furnish nothing more than a List of their Names, as they occur in the following Reigns.

KING GEORGE THE FIRST.¹

Sir JOHN STATHAM, Knt.

Sir THOMAS READ, Bart.

Sir EDWARD COKE, Bart.

Sir JONATHAN ANDREWES, Knt.

ROBERT APRECE, Esq.

CREW OFFLEY, Esq.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Esq.

WILLIAM ARCHER, Esq.

GABRIEL RAMONDAN, Esq.

JOHN LAWTON, Esq.

THOMAS BROCAS, Esq., of *Wokefield*, near
Reading.

THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq.

COURTENAY CROKER, Esq.,—who was the last
Heir Male of The Knightly Family of
CROKER in England, was son of JOHN
CROKER, Esq., of *Lineham*, in the
County of Devon, by JANE, daughter of
Sir JOHN, and Sister to Sir COURTE-
NAY POLE, Bart., of *Shute*, to whom
he was married in 1657. Mr. COURTE-

¹ Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

NAY CROKER is described in “ *The Worthies of Devon*” by PRINCE, to whom he was related, as one “ who hath been a Traveller, and is a well accomplished Gentleman.” He was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Devon, and represented the Borough of Plymton in Parliament for the 7th, 10th, 12th, and 13th of WILLIAM the Third. He married, *first*, the daughter and co-heiress of RICHARD HILLERSDEN, Esq., of *Membland*,—and, *secondly*, SARAH, daughter and co-heiress of JOHN TUCKER, Esq., of *Exeter*. The issue of the first marriage was a daughter and sole heiress, named MARY, who married JAMES BULTEEL, Esq., of *Fleet*, and who inherited the CROKER Estate at Lineham, which thus passed into THE BULTEEL Family.

According to Tradition, The Family of CROKER is of Saxon origin, and was seated in the County of Devon before the Norman Conquest,—

“ CROKER, CRUWYS, and COPLESTONE,

When THE CONQUEROR came, were at home,”
is an old Devonshire saying, still current.

RICHARD JACKSON, Esq., of *Wesenhall Hall*,
in Norfolk.

Sir JAMES ROBINSON, Bart., of *London*. He
married ANNE, daughter of Sir WIL-
LIAM JESSON, Knt., of *Newhouse*, in the
County of Warwick.

MOSES RAPER, Esq.

Sir WILLIAM LEMAN, Bart., of *Northaw*, in
the County of Herts.

ROBERT BOSVILLE, Esq.

JOHN GISBORNE, Esq.

RICHARD SWYNFEN, Esq., of *Swynfen*, in the
County of Stafford.

Sir BROOKE BRIDGES, Bart., of *Goodneston*,
in the County of Kent.

PETER DELAPORTE, Esq.

WRIOTHESLEY BETTON, Esq.

RICHARD LEVING, Esq.

JERVAS PARKER, Esq.

The Honble. HORATIO TOWNSEND.

Mr. PETER PESMAIZEAUX.

JOHN TREVANION, Esq.

ARTHUR HILL, Esq.

BENJAMIN MOYER, Esq., of *Low Leyton*, in
Essex.

Sir JOHN WERDEN, Bart.,—Chief Baron of
the Exchequer, at Chester, Secretary

to the Embassy, under the Earl of SANDWICH, to the Court of Spain, and Portugal,—Envoy Extraordinary from King CHARLES the Second, in 1669, to The Court of Sweden, Secretary to His Royal Highness JAMES, Duke of YORK, as Lord High Admiral of England, &c., and Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy, and served some time a Member of Parliament for *Ryegate*, in Surrey. In 1684, he was made Commissioner of the Customs,—and, upon the Abdication of King JAMES, he managed alone that important post, to the satisfaction of all persons, in which he continued during most part of the reign of King WILLIAM,—and also of the whole of that of Queen ANNE, Her Majesty highly esteeming him, from a grateful sense of his own, and his family's past services.

Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL, Bart., of *Chippenham*,
in the County of Cambridge.

JOHN SAMBROOKE, Esq.

STEPHEN POYNTZ, Esq.

COLETHORP LONG, Esq.

Colonel HENRY HAWLEY.

Colonel JOHN LIGONIER,—afterwards General

Sir JOHN LIGONIER, K. B.

Sir RICHARD SHERRARD, Bart., of *Lobthorpe*,
in the County of Lincoln.

WILLIAM FORRESTER, Esq., of *Dothill*, in the
County of Salop.

HENRY Lord POWER.

NATHANIEL HICKMAN, Esq.

JOHN MATHEWS, Esq.

THOMAS UVEDALE, Esq.

JOHN EMMETT, Esq.

WILLIAM WASHBORNE, Esq.

THOMAS STONE, Esq.

Sir GODFREY KNELLER, Bart.

Sir JOHN CHESTER, Bart.

JOHN CREW, Esq.

JEREMY SAMBROOK, Esq., Chairman of The
East India Company, — afterwards
Knighted.

HENRY GRESWOLD, Esq., of *Malverne Hall*,
in the County of Warwick.

HENRY SEYMOUR, Esq.

Sir GILBERT PICKERING, Bart., of *Titmarsh*,
in the County of Northampton.

OWEN BUCKINGHAM, Esq.

JOHN MORRIS, Esq.

JOHN GERARD, Esq.

Sir EDWARD LAWRENCE, Bart.,—*surrendered*.

Sir CÆSAR CHILD, Bart.

WILLIAM BRECHFORD, Esq.

Sir GEORGE BRYDGES SKIPWITH, Bart., of
Metheringham, in the County of Lin-
coln.

HENRY HENLEY, Esq.

HENRY VERNON, Esq.

MOLTON LAMBARD, Esq., — afterwards
Knighted.

JOSEPH WYNDHAM, Esq.

Sir BRYAN BROUGHTON, Bart., of *Broughton*,
in the County of Stafford.

GIDEON HARVEY, Esq.

ROBERT CHESTER, Esq.

HENRY STRATFIELD, Esq.

HUMPHREY BRENT, Esq., of *Hutton*, in the
County of Somerset.

Sir CHARLES BUCK, Bart., of *Hamby Grange*,
in the County of Lincoln.

GEORGE WALTER, Esq.,—afterwards Knighted.

Sir WILLIAM DUDLEY, of *Axe Yard*, King
Street, Westminster.

CHRISTOPHER TOWER, Esq., of *Iver*, in Bucks.

FRANCIS STEVENS, Esq.

EDWARD HOPKINS, Esq.

Sir SYDENHAM FOWKE.

JOHN ELDRED, Esq.

DANIEL STOUGHTON, Esq.

CHARLES LOCKER, Esq.

HENRY MERITON, Esq.

HITCH YOUNGE, Esq.

ROBERT HAYLES, Esq.

CHRISTOPHER JEFFERSON, Esq., of *Roehampton*,
in the County of Surrey.

KING GEORGE THE SECOND.¹

HENRY LORD POWER.

Sir WILLIAM DUDLEY.

AMBROSE RHODES, Esq., of *Bellair*, near Exeter,—He died, on the 1st of March, 1777, aged 72, and was interred in the Church of Heavitree, where there is a Monument to his memory. It is worthy of notice, that FIELDING is reported to have drawn his Picture of the beautiful SOPHIA WESTERN from Mr. RHODES's mother, of whom he was enamoured. She was SARAH, only daughter of SOLOMON ANDREW, Esq., of *Lyme Regis*, in the County of Dorset, and a Relative of FIELDING's. *Bellair*, a pleasant Seat, is now the property of AMBROSE ANDREW RHODES, Esq., cousin of the deceased, who succeeded to the Estates,—this Gentleman has some pictures of Mrs. RHODES, and has a faint recollection of her, “as a very plain spoken old Lady,

¹ Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

and not very refined.” In this Family there has been the Title of Baronet. The Arms of RHODES, of *Heavitree*, are the same with those of the Family of RHODES in the Counties of Derby and Nottingham.

Sir WILLIAM LEMAN, Bart.

EDWARD HOPKINS, Esq.

Sir BROOKE BRIDGES, Bart.

Sir John WERDEN, Bart.

ANDREW TAYLOR, Esq., of *Beechamwell*, in the County of Norfolk.

JOHN GRANGER, Esq., of *Northawe*, in the County of Hertford. He took the Surname and Arms of LEMAN, on coming into the possession of this Manor, by the bequest of LUCY ALEY, in 1753. He died without issue at Bath, on the 29th of September, 1781, and was buried at *Warboys*, in the County of Huntingdon, on the 11th of October following.

Sir GEORGE BRYDGES SKIPWITH, Bart.

CHARLES HAYES, Esq.

HUMPHREY BRENT, Esq.

Sir SYDENHAM FOWKE.

JOHN SALTER, Esq.

Sir MOLTON LAMBARD, Knt.

DANIEL HOUGHTON, Esq.

Sir JOHN SMITH, Bart.

THOMAS CLARKE, Esq.

THOMAS HATTON, Esq.

LITTLETON POYNTZ MEYNELL, Esq.

JOHN JAMES HEIDEGGER, Esq., by birth a *Flemming*, as is supposed,—who arriving in England in 1708, undertook the conduct of the *Opera* in *The Haymarket*, and continued it with various success until about the year 1730, by which he acquired a large fortune, which he lived to enjoy for twenty years after.—HAWKINS.

HUMPHREY STURT, Esq., of *Horton*, in the County of Dorset.

BARTHOLOMEW CLARKE, Esq.

EDWARD CONYERS, Esq.

Sir THOMAS CLARGES, Bart.

Sir BROWNLOW SHERRARD, Bart.

JAMES M'CULLOH, Esq.

WENTWORTH ODYEARNE, Esq.

Sir ARTHUR HASLERIGG, Bart.

Sir JOHN FREDERICK, Bart., of *Burwood Park*, in the County of Surrey. He was born at *Fort St. George*, in *The East Indies*,

on the 28th of November, 1708,—and, on the death of his elder brother THOMAS, in 1740, he succeeded him in estate, and also as Representative for *Shoreham* during the remainder of that Parliament. For this Place he was also elected again in 1747, but took his seat for *West Looe*, which Borough he also represented in 1754. On the 24th of March, 1761, he was made a Commissioner of the Customs, and, on the death of Sir THOMAS his first Cousin in 1770, he succeeded to the Title of Baronet. On the 22d of October, 1741, he married SARAH, daughter of Sir ROGER HUDSON, Knt., of *Sunbury*, in Middlesex, and co-heir of her brother VANSITTART HUDSON, Esq.—He died on the 9th of April, 1783. Their issue were two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, THOMAS, died an infant.—Mr. BRAY.

PHILIP HONYWOOD, Esq., of *Mark's-Hall*,—a Soldier, of no small reputation in those Military times. He rose gradually to the highest Rank in his Profession, acquired by painful service. He dis-

tinguished himself, equally with his Uncle, by his personal valour, at the battle of *Dettingen*, in 1743, where he received *Twenty-three* broad-sword wounds,—and also, *two* musket shots, which never were extracted. Being at that time a Major, he was immediately promoted to be a Lieutenant Colonel of *Honywood's Dragoons*. In 1746, he was again severely wounded in the action with the Scotch Rebels near *Clifton*, in Lancashire, as they were retreating home from *Derby*. In 1752, The King was graciously pleased to appoint him one of his Aid-du-Camps,—and, in 1755, he was appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Foot. In 1759, he was made Major General,—and, in 1766, His Majesty was pleased to appoint him, Governor and Captain of The Town of *Kingston-upon-Hull*. In 1782, being then a General of His Majesty's Forces, he was appointed Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards. He married Miss ELIZABETH WASTELL, of *Tower-Hill*, an accomplished and amiable Lady,—by

whom he had an only child, PHILIP, since deceased. General HONYWOOD was one of the Representatives for *Appleby*, in Westmorland, in several Parliaments. And, upon the death of his two eldest brothers, and of his nephew RICHARD, without surviving issue, he succeeded to the large Family estates. He was one of the General Officers, who bore the Canopy, at the private Interment of His Royal Highness The Duke of CUMBERLAND, on the 9th of November, 1765. He died in 1785.

THOMAS WORSLEY, Esq.

LEONARD THOMPSON, Esq.

SIR EDMUND ANDERSON, Bart., of *Kildwick*,
in the County of York.

HARRY GOUGH, Esq.

THOMAS PRICE, Esq.

PETER CARTWRIGHT, Esq.

CREW HARVEY MILD MAY, Esq.

SAMUEL CLARKE, Esq., of *West Bromwich*,
in the County of Stafford.

THOMAS SHALLCROSS, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM CODRINGTON, Bart., of *Dodington*,
in the County of Gloucester.

EDWARD TROTMAN, Esq.

WILLIAM STANLEY, Esq.

RICHARD DALTON, Esq.

JOHN STONES, Esq.

THOMAS ORBY HUNTER, Esq., of the County
of Lincoln.

SIR CHARLES SHEFFIELD, Bart.

PIERCE STARKIE, Esq., of *Huntroid Hall*, in
the County of Lancaster.

SIR PHILIP PARKER LONG.

WILLIAM STRODE, Esq.

SOLOMON D'AYROLLE, Esq., F. R. S.,—many
years Under Secretary of State,—and
Ambassador to the Courts of Sweden
and Denmark.

MARK BATT, Esq., of *Modeton Ham*, in Corn-
wall.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., of *Elsham*, in the
County of Lincoln.

JOHN BURNABY, Esq.

SIR HENRY HARPUR, Bart., of *Calke*, in the
County of Derby.

THOMAS NOEL, Esq., of *Exton Park*,—Uncle
to the Earl of GAINSBOROUGH, and
M. P. for the County of Rutland.

ROBERT HEWER, Esq.

FRANCIS HERNE, Esq., of *Luton Hoo*, in the
County of Bedford.

JAMES NELTHORPE, Esq., of *Linford*, in the County of Norfolk.

JOHN WILLIS, Esq., of *Malden*, in Surrey.

TIMOTHY EARLE, Esq., of *Moor House*, near Hertford. He died on the 7th of May, 1787, aged Eighty,—and was interred in the Church of Rickmersworth.

CHRISTOPHER ROBERTS, Esq., of *Fenchurch Street*,—afterwards of King's Arms Yard.

JOHN SHORT, Esq., of *East Keal*, in the County of Lincoln.

CHARLES CHICHESTER, Esq., of *Hall*, in the County of Devon.

SIR HENRY GOUGH, Bart., of *Edgbaston*, in the County of Warwick.

WILLIAM JEPHSON, Esq.

SAMUEL STRODE, Esq., of *Upper Grosvenor Street*.

JOHN BAKER, Esq., of *Penn*, in the County of Bucks.

SIR WILLIAM WOLSELEY, Bart., of *Wolseley*, in the County of Stafford.

CHARLES TRYON, Esq., of *Bulwick*, in the County of Northampton.

CHARLES JOYE, Esq., of *Biggin*, in the County of Northampton.

WILLIAM DIXWELL GRIMES, Esq., of *Coton House*, near Rugby, in the County of Warwick. He was the only son of SAMUEL GRIMES, Esq., who brought that Estate into his family by marriage with ELIZABETH only Sister and Heiress of Sir WILLIAM DIXWELL, Bart.—ABRAHAM GRIMES, Esq., a much respected Magistrate, and one of The Trustees of Rugby School, is the only son of WILLIAM DIXWELL GRIMES, and the present Resident at *Coton House*,—which he rebuilt, in a very handsome style, on succeeding his Father.

Sir FRANCIS CHARLTON, Bart., of *Ludford*, in the County of Hereford.

HENRY NEALE, Esq., of *Ware*, in the County of Herts.

SELWOOD HEWETT, Esq., of *Bilham*, in the County of York.

WILLIAM BAYNES, Esq., of *King's Arms Yard*, in Coleman Street.

CHARLES STUART, Esq., of *Town Malling*, in the County of Kent.

THOMAS BARKER, Esq., of *Lyndon Hall*, in
the County of Rutland.

WILLIAM BASTARD, Esq.

WILLIAM HART, Esq.,—afterwards *Knighted*.

JOHN LEMON, Esq.

KING GEORGE THE THIRD.¹

1760-1761.

Sir CHARLES SHEFFIELD, Bart.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq.

Sir FRANCIS CHARLTON, Bart.

JOHN SHORT, Esq.

WILLIAM BAYNES, Esq.

JOHN BURNABY, Esq.

ANTHONY KECK, Esq., M. P., for *Woodstock*.

CHRISTOPHER ROBERTS, Esq.

FRANCIS HERNE, Esq.

HENRY NEALE, Esq.

SOLOMON D'AYROLLE, Esq.

WILLIAM DIXWELL GRIMES, Esq.

CHARLES STUART, Esq.

SELWOOD HEWETT, Esq.

SAMUEL CLARKE, Esq., F. R. S.

WILLIAM BASTARD, Esq.

THOMAS HATTON, Esq.

Sir THOMAS ROBINSON, Bart., of *Rookby*,—
Secretary at War, in 1754.WILLIAM BRETTON, Esq., — afterwards
Knighted.¹ Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

SIR ARTHUR HASLERIGG, Bart.

CHARLES TRYON, Esq.

JAMES BRIDGES, Esq.

CHARLES CHURCHILL, Esq.

JAMES THEOBALD, Esq.,—was one of the
“ Deputy Presidents ” of THE SOCIETY
 of ANTIQUARIES, on their Incorpora-
 tion, in November, 1751.

SIR JOHN STANLEY, Bart.

RALPH CONGREVE, Esq.

JAMES BAIRD, Esq.

THOMAS EDWARD FREEMAN, Esq., L. L. D.,
 M. P., for the Borough of *Steyning*.

SIR THOMAS SEBRIGHT, Bart.

JOHN HARVEY THORESBY, Esq.

1762-1763.

SIR JAMES CALDWELL, Bart., Count of *Milan*,
 in the Roman Empire.

NIGEL KINGSCOTE, Esq., of *Kingscote*, in the
 County of Gloucester.

HENRY SHERBROOKE, Esq.

JOHN DARELL, Esq.

HUGH POWELL, Esq.

1764.

JAMES BEALE, Esq.

THOMAS LOWFIELD, Esq.

GEORGE AUFRERE, Esq., M. P., for *Stamford*.

He purchased the House at Chelsea, which had formerly belonged to Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, where he resided and had a very fine Collection of Pictures, consisting for the most part of the productions of the Venetian, Bolognese, and Lombardy Schools.

1765-1766.

THOMAS LOCKYER, Esq.

SAMUEL SAINTHILL, Esq., of *Bradninch*, in the County of Devon,—the last heir male of the Family.

CHARLES GASCOIGNE, Esq.

1767-1772.

J. DRUMMOND, Esq.

J. THOMLINSON, Esq.

CHARLES ANDERSON, Esq.

JERVOISE CLARKE, Esq., of *Belmont*, M. P.,
for *Yarmouth*, in Hants.

DONATUS OBRIEN, Esq.

CHALES GIBBON, Esq.

Sir PETER SOAME, Bart., of *Heydon House*,
in Essex.

1773.

THOMAS KING, Esq.

THOMAS GRYFFIN, Esq.

1774.

THOMAS STRONG, Esq.

SIR NEVILLE HICKMAN, Bart.

RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.

JOHN MYTTON, Esq.

JOHN HART COTTON, Esq.

1775.

RICHARD CROFT, Esq.

THOMAS HOTCKIN, Esq.

PEREGRINE BERTIE, Esq., *Junr.*

LEE STEERE, Esq.

ROBERT BIRD, Esq.

ROBERT BROMLEY, Esq.

ROGER PARKER, Esq.

PHILIP GLOVER, Esq.

CARY ELWES, Esq.

DODINGTON EGERTON, Esq.

1776.

CHARLES SELWYN, Esq.

1777.

CHARLES HALE, Esq.

SIR FREDERICK LEMAN ROGERS, Bart., of

Hoe House, M. P., and Recorder of the Borough of Plymouth.

JOHN ROGERS, Esq., of *Wisdom*, who was created a Baronet in 1698, was an eminent Merchant and M. P. for Plymouth. He was the immediate Descendant of Mr. JOHN ROGERS, the first Martyr in Queen MARY's reign. The Seat of the Family has been, of late years, at *Blachford*, in the Parish of Cornwood. *Wisdom* is now a Farm-house.—LYSONS.

1778.

H. SHUBROOKE, Esq.

WILLIAM BASTARD, Esq.

Sir JAMES CALDWELL, Bart.

Colonel LASCELLES,—afterwards one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber.

1779.

PEREGRINE FURYE, Esq.

Sir ROWLAND WYNNE, Bart.

FRANCIS DICKENS, Esq., of *Wobarton House*, in the County of Northampton.

1780.

Sir JOHN DICK, Bart.,—Ambassador to the Court of Sweden.

1781.

Sir WILLIAM WOLSELEY, Bart.

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, Bart.

JOHN MANNERS, Esq.,—in the room of JERVOISE CLARKE, Esq., *resigned*.

1782.

JOHN MARSH, Esq.

WILLOUGHBY WOOD, Esq.

JOHN HADLEY, Esq., of *West Bergholt*, in Essex.

JOHN SMITH, Esq., of *Heath*.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Esq., of *Danbury*, in Essex.

CHARLES BERNERS, Esq.

AUGUSTUS SALTERN WILLETT, Esq.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Esq.

WILLIAM JERVOISE, Esq., of *Mayford*, in the County of Stafford.

THOMAS HOLBECH, Esq., of *Hill Court*,—died the 26th of July, 1807, having survived his wife only three days. *Hill Court* is in the Parish of Longdon, near Upton-upon-Severn, in the County of Worcester, for which County Mr. HOLBECH was many years an active Magistrate.

EDWIN STANHOPE, Esq.

GEORGE ARNOLD, Esq.

EDMUND TURNOR, Esq., of *Stoke Rochford*, in the County of Lincoln,—the Manor of which was purchased of the heirs of ROCHFORD, in 1630, by Sir JOHN HARRISON, Knt., of *Balls*, in the County of Hertford, and given in Marriage with his daughter MARGARET to Sir EDMUND TURNOR, Knt., the Founder of the Family, who resided at Stoke. Mr TURNOR's education was completed at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He was sworn into the Office of Gentleman of The Privy Chamber, on the 19th of March, 1783, having received the Appointment from his relation The Marquess of SALISBURY, then Lord Chamberlain. He resided at *Panton House*, near Wragby, where he had made considerable improvements; he died there on the 22d of January, 1805, aged *Eighty-nin* and was buried at Stoke Rochford. He was succeeded in his Estates by his eldest son, EDMUND TURNOR, Esq., of Stoke Roch-

ford, at that time one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Midhurst,—and a worthy Member of The Royal and Antiquaries' Societies. He is the Author of the elegant History of *Grantham*.—But such is the uncertainty of Life!—that whilst this brief Memoir was preparing for publication, this most respected Gentleman died at *Stoke*, on the 19th of March, 1829.

JOHN CUSTANCE, Esq., of *Weston House*,
Norwich.

SIR HENRY DASHWOOD, Bart., of *Kirklington*,
in the County of Oxford.

EDWARD MAINWARING, Esq.

1784.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.

BEILBY THOMPSON, Esq., of *Esckrick*, near
York.

SIR RICHARD SYMONDS.

FIENNES SAUNDERSON MILLER, Esq., of *Rad-*
way, in the County of Warwick.

PHILIP BOWES BROKE, Esq., — “ the ever
respected Father-in-law ” of the late
EDMUND TURNOR, Esq., “ to whose

character it would be difficult to do justice."

JOHN SARGENT, Esq., of *Woolavington*, in the County of Sussex.

1785.

E. FRANCIS, Esq.

1786-1789.

HARRY THOMPSON, Esq.

JOHN BOTELEB, Esq.

SOMERSET DAVIES, Esq.

1790.

Honble. J. C. BULKELEY.

FRANCIS COLEMAN, Esq.,—*resigned*.

J. BLAKEWAY, Esq.

1791.

WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT, Esq., of *Bodmin Priory*,—an active Magistrate of the County of Cornwall.

1793.

Sir WILLIAM MANNERS, Bart.

JOHN WORTH, Esq., of *Worth House*, near Tiverton. The Manor was in the Family of *Le Abbe* in the year 1242.

Soon afterwards, it came to the Family of *Worth*, who took their Name from their antient Residence, *Worth*, in the Parish of Washfield; now the Seat of their Lineal Descendant, the present Gentleman, who is Lord of the Manor and Patron of the Rectory.

1794.

EDMUND ARMSTRONG, Esq.

HARRY LANCELOT LEE, Esq., of *Coton Hall*,
—one of the oldest Families in the
County of Salop.

JOSEPH BERENS, Esq.

BEALE BONNELL, Esq.

J. CHRISTMAS, Esq.

THOMAS COUTTS, Esq.

WREY J'ANS, Esq.

ROBERT RAMSDEN, Esq., of *Carlton Hall*, in
the County of Nottingham.

FRANCIS DICKENS, Esq., of *Wobarton House*,
Wellingborough.

1795.

SIR JOHN BREWER DAVIS, of *Epsom*, in the
County of Surrey.

HENRY MERTINS BIRD, Esq., of *Barton*, near

Moreton in the Marsh, in the County of Gloucester.

LAUNCELOT BROWNE, Esq., of *Sturtlow House*, in the County of Huntingdon.

The Honble. JOHN MONKCTON, of *Fineshade*, in the County of Northampton.

THOMAS HOLMES, Esq., of *Beoley*, in the County of Worcester.

The Honble. PHILIP PUSEY, of *Pusey*, in the County of Berks.

ROBERT LLOYD, Esq., of *Shrewsbury*.

OWEN ORMSBY, Esq., of *Porkington*, near Oswestry. He was the only son of WILLIAM ORMSBY, Esq., of *Willowbrook*, in the County of Sligo, by HANNAH, daughter of OWEN WYNNE, Esq., of *Haslewood*, in the same County. He married MARGARET, daughter and at length sole Heiress of WILLIAM OWEN, Esq., of *Porkington*, by MARY, sister of the last Lord GODOLPHIN. She died in 1806. Mr. ORMSBY died on the 24th of August, 1804.

1796.

Lieut. Colonel HENRY LINE TEMPLER, Esq., of *Teignmouth*, in the County of Devon.

He married MARY, daughter of Sir FREDERICK LEMAN ROGERS, Bart. He died in 1818, and is interred in the Church of Teign-Grace,—which was beautifully rebuilt by the Piety and truly Christian virtues of his Relatives.

EDWARD KNIPE, Esq., of *Hickfield Grove*, near Epsom.

RICHARD MORLAND, Esq.

GEORGE UPPLEBY, Esq., of *Barrow*, in the County of Lincoln.

1797.

LEVISON VERNON, Esq., of *Haslewood*, in the County of Suffolk.

WILLIAM STRODE, Esq., of *Loseley Park*, in the County of Surrey.

Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, Bart., of *Eastcot House*, in the County of Devon.

1798.

Sir JOHN PACKINGTON, Bart., of *Westwood Park*, in the County of Worcester.

JOHN AMPHLET, Esq., of *Clent House*, in the County of Stafford.

Sir EDWARD DERING, Bart., of *Surrenden Dering*, in the County of Kent.

1800.

CHARLES LONG, Esq., of *Saxmundham*, in the
County of Suffolk.

1803.

THOMAS TRYON, Esq., of *Bulwick*, near
Wandsford.

1804.

THOMAS PHILIPS, Esq., of *Newport House*,
in Cornwall.

Sir JOHN BOYD, Bart., of *Danson Hill*, in
Kent.

1805.

JOHN WINN THOMLINSON, Esq., *Clay next the
Sea*, in Norfolk.

EDWYN ANDREW BURNABY, Esq., of *Baggrave
Hall*, in the County of Leicester.

EDWARD BUCKLEY, Esq., of *Minehead Lodge*,
near Lindhurst, in Hants.

WILLIAM HULL, Esq., of *Marpool*, in Devon.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., of *Blunham*, in the
County of Bedford.

1806.

FIENNES SANDERSON MILLER, Esq., of *Rad-
way*, near Kington, in the County of
Warwick. He died on the 24th of

December, 1817, in his 58th year,—and was succeeded by his son, the present Resident at Radway, Lieut. Colonel F. S. MILLER, C. B., a gallant Officer, who distinguished himself in the late Continental War.

CHARLES DRAKE GARRARD, Esq., of *Mill-Hill*, Hendon, Middlesex.

ROBERT FOOTE, Esq., of *Charlton Place*, in Kent.

THOMAS STRANGWAYS HORNER, Esq., of *Mells Park*, in Somerset.

1807.

HAMOND ALPE, Esq., of *Hardingham*, in the County of Norfolk.

1808.

WILLIAM HARDING, Esq.,—after acquiring a handsome fortune in *The East Indies*, in the Civil Service of The East India Company, returned to England, and erected a Mansion near Stratford-upon-Avon, to which he gave the name of “*Baraset*.” He was much esteemed for an excellent heart and great suavity of manners, and died regretted,

on the 22d of January, 1822. His son,
The Revd. HENRY HARDING, married
Lady EMILY FEILDING, only sister of
The Earl of DENBIGH, in the year
1827.

CALMADY POLLEXFEN HAMLYN, Esq., of *Lee
Wood*, Bridestowe, Devon.

1809.

RICHARD PLUMPTRE GLYNN, Esq., No. 6.
Paper Buildings, Temple.

ROBERT FELLOWES, Esq., of *Shottesham*, in
the County of Norfolk.

1810.

EDMUND WODEHOUSE, Esq., of *Grove House*,
Paston, Norfolk.

1811.

THOMAS THORNHILL, Esq., of the County of
York.

THOMAS ALLEN, Esq., of *Finchley*, in the
County of Middlesex.

1812.

WILLIAM BATTINE, Esq., LL. D., of the
County of Sussex,—*resigned*.

1813-1815.²

JOHN SHEIL, Esq., of *Higham Court*, in the County of Gloucester,—*resigned*.

WILLIAM ORMSBY GORE, Esq., of *Porkington*, near Oswestry,—is the eldest son of WILLIAM GORE, Esq., (nephew and heir of WILLIAM GORE, of *Woodford*, in the County of Leitrim, M. P., for that County), by FRANCES JANE GORGES, only child and heir of RALPH GORE, Esq., of *Barrowmount*, in the County of Kilkenny, and relict of Sir H. E. MORRES, Bart., of *Kilcreene*. He assumed the Name of “ORMSBY GORE,” on his Marriage (the 11th of January, 1815) with MARY JANE, only child of OWEN ORMSBY, Esq., by which amiable Lady he has now three sons and two

² The following Notice was announced in THE LONDON GAZETTE, No. 1157,—

“Saturday, June 17th, 1815.

“LORD CHAMBERLAIN’S OFFICE.

“It is requested, that every Gentleman of His Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Chamber will send his Name and Address to this Office on or before the 5th day of July next,—those Gentlemen only, who comply with this Notice, can be considered as holding that Appointment.”

daughters. He is a Major in the Army, and was one of the Representatives in Parliament for the County of Leitrim, in 1806.

JOHN STUART HIPPISEY, Esq., of *Stone Easton House*, in the County of Somerset.

1816.

Lieut. Colonel Sir JAMES BONTEIN, Knt.,—
He died in Germany about the year 1820.

1817-1818.

JOSIAS DU PRÉ PORCHER, Esq., of *Winslade House*, near Exeter. Dead, and the Property sold to Mr. PORTER.

THOMAS SEYMOUR HYDE, Esq., of *Clare*, in the County of Suffolk.

1819.

Sir JOHN PALMER ACLAND, Bart., of *Fairfield*, near Bridgewater.

HIS PRESENT MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

1820.

The Honble. EDWARD BOUVERIE.

Sir JAMES MATTHEW STRONGE, Bart., of
Tynan, in the County of Armagh,
Ireland.

Sir JOHN CALDWELL, Bart., of *Castle Cald-*
well, in Ireland.

1821.

Sir HARFORD JONES, Bart., of *Boultibrooke*,
in the County of Hereford.

Sir FREDERICK GUSTAVUS FOWKE, Bart., of
Lowesby Hall,—Deputy Lieutenant,
and a Magistrate for the County of
Leicester, and Lieutenant Colonel in
the Leicestershire Yeomanry.

1823.

THOMAS BARRY, Esq.

1824.

THOMAS BURCH WESTERN, Esq., of *Tatting-*
stone Place, near Ipswich.

Captain ALEXANDER YOUNG DUNDAS AR-
BUTHNOT, R. N., of *Mid Lothian*,
North Britain.

1825.

JOHN HAMES, Esq., of The Custom-House.

1826.

HENRY BROADWOOD, Esq., *Albany*, Piccadilly.

1827.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Esq., of *Low Wood*, in
the County of Antrim, Ireland.

1828.

NICHOLAS CARLISLE, Esq., F. S. A.,—on the
vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir
HENRY DASHWOOD, Bart.

1829.

EDWYN BURNABY, Esq., of *Baggrave Hall*, in
the County of Leicester.

FORM OF APPOINTMENT.

THE present FORM of APPOINTMENT of a GENTLEMAN OF THE PRIVY CHAMBER is in these words,—the Certificate bearing the impress of THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S Seal of Office,—

“ These are to certify to whom it may concern that, by Virtue of a Warrant to me directed from The Duke of MONTROSE, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, I have sworn and admitted A. B., Esq., into the Place and Quality One of The Gentlemen of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary, to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the said Place, together with all Rights, Profits, Privileges, and Advantages thereunto belonging.

“ Given under my hand and seal this 23d day of August, 1828. In the Ninth year of His Majesty's reign.

Signed,

THOS. B. MASH,

L. S.

Gentleman Usher to His Majesty.”

THE OATH.

THE OATH which is now administered under a Warrant from THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN, is precisely the same as that which was taken

in the reign of King WILLIAM the Third.¹—
and is, as follows,—

“ You shall swear by the Holy Evangelists and the contents of that Book, to be a true Servant unto Our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Fourth, of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King.

“ You shall know nothing that may be in anywise hurtful or prejudicial to His Majesty’s Royal Person, State, Crown or Dignity, but you shall hinder it all in your power, and reveal the same to His Majesty or One of His Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council.

“ You shall serve The King truly and faithfully in the Place and Quality of One of The Gentlemen of His Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Chamber.

“ You shall be obedient to The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty’s Household.

“ So help You God.”

THE NOTIFICATION.

The Appointment is then announced in The London Gazette, as follows,—

“ LORD CHAMBERLAIN’S OFFICE,

11th of October, 1828.

The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty’s Household has appointed A. B., --- of -----, Esq., One of The Gentlemen of His Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary.”

I have been thus particular in giving the precise words of the Appointment,—of the

¹ Lord Chamberlain’s Office-Books.

Oath,—and of it's Notification in The Gazette,
—in order that a clear understanding may be
formed of it's merits,—and of the Rights and
Privileges, which THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN
so gravely declares, *belong to the Office.*

RIGHTS, PROFITS, PRIVILEGES,
AND ADVANTAGES.

THERE is no Salary or pecuniary Emolument whatever now allowed to The Gentlemen of **THE PRIVY CHAMBER**,—but we have seen, that they antiently had Grants of Land escheated to the Crown, and afterwards a Stipend of £50. *per annum*, together with Diet when in waiting, Lodgings in the Palace, and Carriages and Provender for their horses, when in attendance upon the Sovereign in his Progress. The Profits and Advantages are, therefore, at present purely nominal,—But the Rights and Privileges of the Place are of more importance, and may admit of particular Inquiry.

In the year 1636, a Certificate was granted to Sir **GILBERT HOUGHTON**, Knight, one of The King's Servants, enumerating particular Privileges belonging to every of them, *viz.*,
“ Not to be arrested, without leave first obtained,—not to be warned or summoned to attend at Assizes or Sessions,—not to be impannelled upon Inquests or Juries,—not to

serve in the Trained Bands,—nor to be chosen in Offices,” &c.¹

And the same Rights and Privileges are set forth in an Appointment of the 14th of King CHARLES the Second, 1662,—concluding with this Admonition, that the several Servants might not pretend excuse to neglect His Majesty’s Service.²

By the fifteenth Section of THE STATUTES of THE ORDER of THE BATH, which were made in 1725, on the Revival of THE ORDER, it appears that *The Esquires* should, “ during the terms of their several lives enjoy all Rights, Liberties, Privileges, Exemptions, and Advantages, which The Esquires of The Sovereign’s body, or *The Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber*, do lawfully enjoy, or are entitled unto by virtue of any Grant, Prescription, or Custom, whatsoever.”

ARREST.

MR. IMPEY, when treating of the Persons who are privileged from Arrests, first proceeds to define the term,—

¹ PHILIPPS’s *Regale Necessarium*, p. 133.

² *Curialia*, p. 46.

PRIVILEGE, *Privilegium*, formed from the Latin *Privata Lex*, in the general, any kind of right, or the like, prerogative or advantage, attached to a certain person, condition or employment, exclusive of others.

Privilege Personal is, that which is granted to any person, either against or beyond the course of the Common Law.

Privilege is an exemption from some duty, burden or attendance, to which certain persons are entitled from a supposition of Law, that the Stations which they fill, or the Offices in which they are engaged, are such as require all their time and care,—and that, therefore, without this Indulgence, it would be impracticable to execute such Offices to that advantage which the Public good requires.

He then instances the Privileges of The King and Queen, of Peers, and Peeresses, giving his authorities and the decisions of the Courts of Law as he proceeds, and afterwards he enumerates those of The King's Servants,—

The Court declared their opinion, that none of the King's Servants in ordinary, can be arrested without notice being first given to The Lord Chamberlain, who cannot privilege *any one perpetually*, but, in *convenient time*, must either remove such, or make them pay their debts,—but if the Bailiff *without notice*, do arrest such, the *Messengers of The Lord Chamberlain* cannot rescue the Prisoner by Letter, (the Arrest being lawful), nor by his Warrant; but the party is *punishable for his contempt*,—for no man can know the King's Servant by his face, but *he must shew his Privilege* on the Arrest.³

³ IMPEY's Office of Sheriff. Sec. edit. p. 83.

In further confirmation of His Majesty's Privilege we may refer to antient Documents of the reign of King EDWARD the Third, when The Chancellor and Clerks of Chancery resided under the King's roof and formed part of His Household,—and when the grounds of the Royal Privilege were more clearly understood, as approaching nearer to their origin.

IN THE PETITION of RIGHTS, on the 26th of June, 1628, which was penned by Sir EDWARD COKE, Mr. SELDEN, and others, no Restraint of this Privilege of the Crown was ever hinted at,—nor in THE REMONSTRANCE, on the 6th of December, 1641, in which are these remarkable words, “ The Servants of His Majesty differ much from others by the Jurisdiction of Majesty and Regal Resplendency, of which they participate in the illustration of it.”

On special motives The King exercised a Right by course and custom of the Law, to grant protection from Arrest *to such as were not his Servants*, but not for more than one year.

But, to pursue the Privilege from Arrest, it may be asked,—

First, Does the Crown enjoy the Privilege of having the

Servants in Ordinary of it's Household protected from Arrest on Civil process?—

Secondly, Is a Gentleman of The Privy Chamber a Servant of the Household in Ordinary, belonging to The Royal Establishment?

The first Question, we have seen, requires no argument.

And the second, it might be supposed, would be equally unquestionable.

From the Situation being derived under the Warrant of The Lord Chamberlain, it appears evident that the person so appointed, must be an Household Servant in Ordinary to The King,—because The Lord Chamberlain himself being a Principal Officer in The King's Establishment and the head of His Majesty's Privy Chamber has, as a matter of course, the Nomination and Appointment of his own Deputies or Assistants, **THE GENTLEMEN OF THE KING'S PRIVY CHAMBER.**

If the Privilege is not to be asserted, for what purpose is it granted?

For a Gentleman to avail himself of the Privilege to which he is entitled, is perfectly just and honourable, or else the Privilege is of no use. The Members of both Houses of Parliament assert it without any imputation of disgrace,—but it would be criminal in a

Gentleman of The Privy Chamber to waive it, for it is not *his* Right, but the Right of *The Crown*.

In the month of January, 1816, an Attorney petitioned The Lord Chamberlain for His Lordship's leave to *arrest* a Gentleman of The Privy Chamber, on his assertion of debt due from him, and prayed that he would waive the Privilege, on His Majesty's part, which he enjoyed, of having his Servants exempted from all Arrest in civil Suits.

It was then contended for *the first time* by the Under-Sheriffs and others, who seemed to be hostile to His Majesty's Prerogative Rights, that THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRIVY CHAMBER are not *Menial* Servants of The Household,—and that, if they are, they are not protected from Arrest.

The Case in *Keeble* is a direct authority that they are,—and so is the Case in *Hetley*,—and the several Proceedings stated in the Archives of The Lord Chamberlain's Office sufficiently prove them to be Menial Servants in the eye of The Chamberlain, and retained as such. The high Situation in which they are, does not prove them less Menial Servants. Of late years the Case of The Duke of DORSET

before Lord KENYON proves it,—for, being sued by The Commissioners of Taxes for the *Hair Powder* duty, of which Tax the *Menial Servants* of His Majesty's Household are exempted in the Act, The Commissioners were nonsuited.

It may likewise be contended, that the Production of the Warrant of Appointment is sufficient to found their derivative title to protection. The Lord Chief Justice *de GRAY*, 3. *Wilson*, 199, said, There is not a Case where any Court of this Hall ever determined a matter of Privilege, which did not come accidentally before them.

In the Chancery Cases, Lord NOTTINGHAM took upon himself to liberate the King's Servant, arrested in civil process at Common Law. It is true, he did not discharge him out of his own custody, *assuming to himself the Palace Jurisdiction*, of which The Chancellor in former times was the head. It is, therefore, a confirmation by that great Lawyer, that civil process at Common Law could not touch the King's Servant, without a contemptuous violation of The Royal Privilege.

There are various Cases and Precedents where Gentlemen of THE PRIVY CHAMBER

have been arrested, and discharged,—And Cases innumerable might be adduced, where the Menial Servants of His Majesty have been discharged by the Judges at Chambers, and in open Court to the present time.

In 1625, Sir EDWARD GORGE, a Gentleman of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, was arrested. WILLIAM, Earl of PEMBROKE, no friend to Prerogative and a great friend to the People's Liberty, committed *Saunderson*, the Plaintiff, to the Marshalsea.⁴

In 1630, Dr. ROBOTHAM, a Gentleman of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, was arrested, and the Under Sheriffs of Middlesex, *Goodwin* and *Small*, with their Bailiff, *Brook*, who had arrested him, were committed.

In 1635, Lord RICH, a Gentleman *Extraordinary* of His Majesty's Privy Chamber, was arrested, and Master ATKINSON who had arrested him, was committed.

In 1627, Sir GEORGE HASTINGS, a Gentleman of His Majesty's Privy Chamber, was arrested on a *Capias Utlagatum*, and *Wiltshire*, the Under Sheriff of Hants, was committed for arresting him, and according to the Report of *Hetley* was discharged on *Habeas*,—but it appears in PHILIPPS's *Regale Necessarium* (a book of great credit and authority), that he was immediately re-committed, and made submission.

Sir GEORGE HAMILTON, a Gentleman of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, was arrested, and in the Case of THE KING *versus* MOLTON and others, 2 *Keble* 3, the Judges KEETING, Chief Justice, TWISDEN and MORETON, (absent WINDHAM),

⁴ FABIAN PHILIPPS's *Regale Necessarium*, pp. 122-133.

acknowledged the right of Sir GEORGE to his Privilege,—It was a motion for an attachment against the Messengers of The Lord Chamberlain, for an assault of the Sheriff's Officers, and for the rescue of Sir GEORGE, but who had not, on arrest, mentioned his capacity.

The Judges set out with stating, *that none of the King's Servants in Ordinary* (of the Lord Chamberlain's Department) *can be arrested, without notice being first given to The Chamberlain*,—they concluded with saying, *the Law was as they had stated*. They pronounced for the assault; but, as Sir GEORGE had not declared his Privilege, and they had the King's Writ for their authority, from veneration to The Sovereign (an Example worthy of imitation), they *spared attachment* and the return of the Sheriff, until the matter could be settled.

Over such strong Precedents and Decisions it may fairly be inferred, that no astuteness of argument or force of ingenuity can prevail,—

But I still proceed further, and give recent Opinions of the Law Officers of The Crown, before whom an Appointment of one of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER had been laid,—and which uniformly concur in the Judgements pronounced from the Bench.

“ I am of Opinion, that A. B. is not liable to be arrested, being one of His Majesty's Menial Servants of His Household. And if any Writ should have issued previous to the Appointment, if the Defendant became a Menial Servant of

His Majesty before the Writ be executed or the Arrest made, he is entitled to be discharged,—for the Privilege is the King's Privilege, which is meant to prevent His Servants from being taken out of His Service. I am also of Opinion, the King's Servants are not liable to be arrested in Execution on a *Ca. Sa*, for that would have the same effect as an Arrest on mesne Process. The Case of *BARTLETT v. HEBBS*, 5 Term Reports, p. 567, was the Case of an Execution, and the Party discharged."

Signed, S. SHEPHERD,

King's Serjeant.

"There is no doubt of the Prerogative of the Crown to have it's Servants, who, at the time of their becoming so, were not served with Process, free from Arrest either on mesne Process or on Execution;—and the Case in *Keeble 2. 3*, is a direct authority, that this Privilege extends to *The Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber*."

Signed, THOS. PLUMER,

Attorney General.

"I concur with the Opinion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL above written."

Signed, WM. GARROW.

"I am of Opinion, that a GENTLEMAN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER is to be deemed a Menial Servant of The King, and is exempted from Arrest on Civil Suits. He is in the immediate attendance on His Majesty, and forms a part of his Domestic Establishment. And I think it not material, whether the Party has the Appointment *before* or *after* the Bailable process issued. It is sufficient that, at the time it is served, the person is under the Privilege by having, at the instant, the capacity which protects him. It extends equally to arrests on Execution, as upon mesne Process."

Signed, J. LENS.

These Opinions were given on the plain broad ground of His Majesty's having a right of protection for *all* his Servants upon principles of Public Policy. Had these Gentlemen considered that the Privilege was to depend upon the Salary, Fee, number of Appointments or Duties of Office, they would have required information as to these Particulars, before they had given their Opinions. But it is very evident they did not think, that the Privilege was to be weighed out of these particulars. If the Monarchs had thought proper themselves to make these distinctions, they would have done it,—And if they did not do it, the Judges of the Common Law cannot make restrictions, examining into the Privileges of the Crown by determining what the Kings who have originally framed the Law, ought to have done.

Many cases might be adduced, in which Queen ELIZABETH, that great Supporter of Monarchy, Regality, and Honour, would not suffer the just Privileges of Her Court and Servants to be violated, but was sure to punish severely the infringers of them.⁵

On the 16th of February 1628, soon after

⁵ PHILIPPS, p. 113.

the assent of King CHARLES the First to the Petition of Right, it appears that an Abuse having been committed upon the persons of Mr. NICHOLAS LANEIR and other His Majesty's Servants, "upon a light affray or breach of peace fallen out in the Exchange, in which they happened to be interested," when they were dragged to Prison in an unwarrantable and barbarous manner,—which being represented by their Petition to The Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council, their Lordships, among whom was The Lord Keeper CVENTRY, wrote to Sir RICHARD DEANE, then Lord Mayor of London, greatly blaming him for permitting the same,—

And adding, "that the Constables and other Officers, who came under pretence of keeping the peace, did by colour of their Office (notwithstanding they knew them to be His Majesty's Servants) in an unwarrantable and barbarous manner carry and hale them along the Streets to prison (being at Noon-day), refusing to carry them first before a Magistrate as they ought to have done, and as was by the said Gentlemen demanded,—However, upon calling some of the said Parties complained of before Us and entering into examination of the business we found in general, that the carriage of the said Officers and their Assistants had been such as was informed,—Yet, because the more particular inquiry thereof was a work not so fit to trouble The Board withal, we have thought good, therefore, to

refer the due examination thereof to Your Lordship, letting you to know that if (as is conceived) You understood of the Miscarriage of the said Officers, and passed it over without reproof, that You have wilfully failed, both in discretion and duty, for that You cannot be ignorant, that the proper and usual way of proceeding in a Case of this nature against His Majesty's Servants had been, not by committing them to prisons, *but by an Address or Appeal to The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, or, in his absence, to such other Principal Officers unto whom it appertains to give redress*,—And, therefore, as the more we consider of it the more we marvel at the insolent carriage of Your Officers and the connivancy of Your Lordship and other the Chief Magistrates of the City. So you are to know, that His Majesty and this Board expect not only a good account from You in the examination and proceedings of the said Officers and other their Assistants in this particular, but that His Majesty expects and requires at Your hands, not as a *Respect* only, but as a *Duty*, that hereafter upon any the like occasions happening within the City concerning his Servants, the proceedings against them be *by Appeal and Information*, first to the Lord Chamberlain, or in his absence to such other principal Officers to whom it properly appertaineth, and not by Commitments to Gaols and Prisons at Your pleasure."⁶

In the mention of their Privileges many more Cases might undoubtedly have been produced, if several of the Books of State, Court Memorials, and other Records had not perished, in the latter end of the reign of King

⁶ PHILIPPS's *Regale*, p. 127.

JAMES the First,⁷ by the fire which at that time unfortunately consumed the Signet Office, and other Buildings and Repositories at Whitehall,—and by other Books of that Most Honourable House, “ if those sons of spoil, plunder, and rapine, the godless party of pretending holiness, in the late confusions and rebellion,” had not utterly destroyed them.⁸

No Statute or Act of Parliament has been made to take away, or so much as abridge those well deserved Privileges which have in all ages, and by so good warrant of right reason, the laws of Nations, and the laws and approved customs of this Kingdom, appeared to be so highly conducive to the Publick Weal, and the affairs and business of the Sovereign. For it may reasonably be inferred, that if there had been but the least suspicion of any grievance in them which merited a remedy, there would not have been such a silence of the Peoples’ petitioning, or complaints against it, either by themselves or their vigilant and careful Representatives in The House of Commons, which heretofore seldom or never omitted the eager pursuit,

⁷ Privy Council Office-Books, 12th January, 1618.

⁸ PHILIPPS’s *Regale*, p. 137.

and "*Hue and Cry*" after any thing of grievance which molested them.⁹

It may, moreover, be observed, that the antient Privilege of the King's Servants, not to be arrested without leave, was not so limited to their persons, but that their lands, estates, and goods, participated also in the like Privilege, not to be molested by any process or suit of law, without licence first obtained of The Lord Chamberlain of the King's Most Honourable Household,—or unto such other Great Officers therein, to whose Jurisdiction it belonged.¹⁰

And, in conclusion, it must be considered, that although the Sheriffs are sworn to execute His Majesty's Writs, they are also sworn "*not to violate or prejudice His Majesty's Rights.*"

These are more than slight conjectures of what the Prerogative Law was of old, and pronounced to be by very able and learned Judges, and other Law Officers of great authority. Why is it not to be the same to day?

This Question is asked, because a Motion was made in *Hilary Term*, 1818, before The Judges of The Court of King's Bench, to

⁹ PHILIPPS, p. 239.

¹⁰ PHILIPPS, p. 240.

obtain a Rule *Nisi* for the discharge of a Gentleman of His Majesty's Privy Chamber, who had been arrested on Civil process, which their Lordships refused with some apparent acrimony.

As every GENTLEMAN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, it may be presumed, is actuated by higher Principles than any attaching to himself, as an Individual,—and as an honourable degree of Zeal must animate each of them in a struggle for their Rights,—it cannot fail to be interesting to them, to follow the unfortunate Sufferer through some of those arguments, which boldly maintain, “ *The integrity of the King's Prerogative* derived from Prescription, and the Usage of time immemorial.”

The interest of the Prerogative is the interest of the People,—for, as King JAMES very truly said to his Parliament, (though not in sincerity of heart), “ The People's liberty strengthens the King's Prerogative, and the King's Prerogative is to defend the People's liberties.”

The Question it appears, had been agitated before The Court in November, 1818, when The Chief Justice, though he would not dis-

charge the Defendant, left the Case open for further discussion on a *Writ of Privilege*.

A rehearing, therefore, became a debt founded on the promise of The Chief Justice, and ought to have been granted, though not indeed brought on upon a *Writ of Privilege*,—for, upon inquiry, it was ascertained, that *no such Writ ever existed*.

This was the answer which was given by The Lord Chancellor to a Petition of the Defendant in Chancery, that His Lordship would issue such Writ under the Great Seal,—with this addition, that all the Offices had been searched, and afforded no instance,—a similar answer had been delivered from The Lord Chamberlain's Office, *viz.*, “ That the only *Writ of Privilege* which they knew, was *The Warrant of Appointment*.”

The reason given for rejecting the Motion was, that the Defendant had not shown on Affidavit, that there was any particular Duty or fixed Salary annexed to the Office, but that he had been summoned to attend His Majesty's Coronation. It was said, that other Classes of the Community had also been summoned,—and it was further laid down, that

the Necessity of the Servant to His Majesty must be shown, and *also Fees annexed to the Office in proof of it*, to entitle him to protection from Arrest, as derived through the Privilege of the Crown.

But it may be asked, where this doctrine is to be found in the law of Prerogative, or in any history of the Ordinances, by which the Monarchs in antient times established and regulated their Households. Antiquity has removed from our view the particular *Services* of the Office, as well as the particular *Profits*, *Privileges*, and *Advantages* that were granted in the early Patents of Appointment,—but because they cannot at this time be specified, the *known* and HERETOFORE acknowledged right of the Crown, to have all the Menial Servants of it's Household in Ordinary protected, is not to be broken in upon by abstract notions of reasoning and principles drawn from the Common Law, to which those Rights are not subservient.

The antient Prerogative of the Crown cannot be laid under restrictions, which are drawn from modern Opinions. The Judges of the Common Law cannot say, *without exceeding their Jurisdiction*, “ We will lay down prin-

ciples, and allow or disallow the King's ancient Rights at our discretion, and if we do not see that the Servant is necessary to His Majesty, and that such necessity has a *Fee* in proof of it, we will cut him off from his exemption from Arrest, notwithstanding *usage, practice, and precedent*, have sealed this Right."

Such principles, for aught that is known, may have reason on their side, *if reasoning be admissable*,—but it was for the Monarchs of old, and not the Judges of the present day, to determine and fix them. It does not appear that *They* made nice and critical exceptions, but *ALL the Menial Servants of the Crown*, whatever their Duties, whatever their Remuneration, *came alike* for the Privilege now contended for,—and that on one great general Principle, namely, of Public Policy to preserve the Dignity of the Monarchy, the Splendour of the Throne, and the Ease of the Sovereign. No distinction was made to exist between the State and domestic Establishment of the Crown. The Law was broad, and would have been degraded by petty distinctions, as to *Service* and *Wages*,—and as the Prerogative Law has not done it, it is not

within the Jurisdiction of the Common Law to do it.

Neither is it necessary to contend about the Public duties of the Situation, as the Appointment sufficiently infers their existence.

The liability to be called upon to perform any Duties of the Office creates the Privilege, and not the actual performance of Duty, which depends upon incidents and circumstances. Many of the Duties of His Majesty's Menial Servants are grown obsolete, and are never called for,—but that does not affect the principles of the Service,—as for example, it is the duty of *Two* of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER *to sleep every night in that Chamber*,—and of ONE of THE GROOMS of THE BED-CHAMBER *to lie in The Drawing-room, upon a pallet*. The disuse for any length of time of any Duty or Function does not destroy the King's Right to it, and consequently none of the Privileges which are attached to it.

In denying the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Law to decide upon the Privileges of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, it may be observed that as the ORDINANCES for the government of The Royal Establishment have been antiently made by the Kings

themselves, it is evident that their Rights, Privileges, and Immunities being derived from *The Monarch*, and not conferred by the *Law*, cannot be sat upon in Judgement by any Authority, to which they are not subservient.

The two Houses of Parliament will not suffer the Judges to decide upon their Rights. They have always determined the interference of the Common Law, to be a breach of their Privileges. In similar manner, the Royal Prerogative having the Appointment of it's Servants for the personal Grandeur of the Sovereign or the Splendour of the Kingly Office, owes no obedience to any other Power. The Immunities of the Members of the King's Establishment are co-ordinate with their Offices, and founded upon that Usage which time immemorial has rendered Prescriptive Rights.

Where is the use of Precedent,—where the sanction of immemorial Usage,—where the Veneration due to The King's Rights,—if the Law is to be set afloat, and vary with the different Opinions of successive Judges.

One of their Lordships spoke of the course of Justice *being impeded* by this Privilege,—but will any material service be rendered to

the interests of Credit and the requisites of Justice, by making *Forty* subjects, in addition to *Millions*, liable to Imprisonment for debt who never were so, until the decision of The Chief Justice, in November, 1818.

Can an instance be produced, where a GENTLEMAN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER has been arrested, and the Party arresting not punished for contempt,—much less can an instance be shown, where a Gentleman of The Privy Chamber has been detained. Why at this hour is the Privilege to be undermined, and the Prerogative sapped by peevish distinctions and pitiful exceptions?—The King's Prerogative and the People's Rights go hand in hand,—Prerogative and Liberty are closely connected,—and while the People and the Throne are united in the support of each other, there is nothing to fear for the Constitution.

It may be stated, that the application to the Court of King's Bench was fundamentally incorrect, but the Sufferer was compelled by circumstances. For it would appear, to be overreaching his duty for a Servant of the Crown who is arrested, to set up a *secondary* right through a *derivative* Title,—but rather

to notify to His Majesty the violation of His Royal Prerogative, who has not simply a right to the *Discharge* of His Servants, but also to the *Punishment* of the violators of His Rights, for the indignity and insult then shown to the highest and supreme Authority of the Realm.

Such are the arguments of a late GENTLEMAN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, who had the honour of serving His Majesty at the Bar for the space of TWENTY YEARS, as HIS MAJESTY'S ADVOCATE GENERAL in His Office of Admiralty,—which we are bound to respect, as containing more legal information than could be easily collected from others.

The interests of all THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER are alike involved in this Question.

OFFICE OF SHERIFF.

I HAVE not met with any instance where THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER have been summoned to attend at *Assizes* or *Sessions*,—or impannelled upon *Inquests* or *Juries*,—or called upon to serve in *The Trained Bands*,—neither were they ever nominated to

serve the *Office of Sheriff*, until of late years, which has been instrumental to the opinion, that as they were not exempted from the duties of the *Shrievalty*, they could not, therefore, be exempted from *Arrest*.

It is contended, that the Order which was issued in 1761, and of which I shall hereafter give a copy, exempts the *other* Menial Servants of The Household (who are clearly protected from *Arrest*), *from bearing Offices*.— And it is thence argued, if THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER were protected from *Arrest*, they would be equally protected from bearing *Offices*. But surely, it is a different thing to *serve an Office*, and to be liable to *Arrest*.

At the commencement of a reign an inhibitory ORDER in COUNCIL is usually issued, to prevent the Appointment of any of the Royal Servants to Publick Offices,—and THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER being *sworn Servants* of The King,—although without Salary, or constant Duty,—are, of course, included in such Proclamation.

On the Accession of His late Majesty GEORGE the Third to the Throne, the following Order was issued, by The King in Council,—

AT THE COURT at *St. James's*, the 13th day of
January, 1761.

Present.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas His Majesty's Royal Predecessors were pleased, from time to time, by their respective Orders made in Council, to declare and signify their pleasure, that their Servants should have and enjoy all antient Liberties, Rights and Privileges;—and that none of their *Servants in Ordinary, with Fee*, should be enforced or obliged to bear any *Public Office*, serve on *Juries* or *Inquests*, or be subjected unto any mulct or fine for not submitting thereunto,—His Majesty this day taking the same into consideration; and thinking it reasonable that all His Servants in Ordinary, with Fee, should in regard of their constant attendance upon His Majesty's person, enjoy the like Privileges with those of His Predecessors, doth therefore hereby order, with the advice of His Privy Council, that The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, in relation to such of His Majesty's *Servants*, who are under His Grace's command *above Stairs*,—and The Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, and in his absence, His Majesty's Officers of The Green Cloth, as to such as are accounted Officers *below Stairs*,—and The Master of the Horse for the Servants belonging to the *Stables*, do respectively signify unto The Lord Mayor of London and to His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the City of Westminster, Counties of Surrey and Middlesex, and to the Mayors, Sheriffs and Bailiffs of any Corporation or County, and to all such as may be therein concerned, whensoever there shall be cause for asserting the said *Privilege*;—That His Majesty hath thought proper, conformable to the example of His Pre-

decessors in this behalf, to order and require, that His *Servants* should have, hold, and enjoy all the said Liberties, Rights, and Privileges,—and that henceforward none of His *Servants in Ordinary, with Fee*, be enforced, or any ways obliged to bear any *Public Offices*, serve on *Juries* or *Inquests, Watch* or *Ward*, in any place where they dwell, or elsewhere, nor subject to any mulct or fine for not submitting thereunto,—And The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, for those *Servants above Stairs*,—the Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, and in his absence, His Majesty's Officers of The Green Cloth for the *Servants below Stairs*,—and The Master of the Horse for the *Servants* belonging to the *Stables*, are hereby authorized and required to take special care, that this His Majesty's pleasure be duly observed and put in execution,—And that His Majesty's *Attorney General*, for the time being, be, and he is hereby *authorized and required*, upon any application made to him by any of His Majesty's *Servants in Ordinary, with Fee*, to cause a stop to be put to all Proceedings already had, or to be commenced against them or any of them, for refusing to *watch*, or serve on *Juries*, or bear or undergo any *Public Office* or *Employment* above mentioned,—And His Majesty doth hereby further order, that copies of this Order be left with the respective Clerks of the Peace of the Cities of London and Westminster, and Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, to be kept amongst the Records of His Majesty's Sessions, to the intent that due obedience may be given thereunto, and His *Servants* may not be vexed with unreasonable Proceedings.

W. BLAIR.

A similar ORDER, signed by Lord CHETWYND, was issued on the 20th of July, 1820,

after the Accession of HIS PRESENT MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY GEORGE the Fourth.¹¹

It will be seen by this ORDER, that notice is to be given to The Lord Mayor of London, and to His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, or Bailiffs of Corporations, that none of His Servants in Ordinary, *with fee*, be enforced to serve any Publick Offices, —And it is determined, that they, the Lord Mayor, &c., shall not have discretion to call upon His Majesty's Servants to serve on Juries, Inquests, &c.

But the Appointment to the *Shrievalty* is by THE KING HIMSELF,—and if His Majesty ordains any Servant of his, to hold the Office of Sheriff, that Servant cannot plead the Privilege *derived from His Majesty against The King himself*.

The quantity of Profit, or the quantity of Duty to be performed in the course of Office, does not control the Privilege or alter it. It is the *Place* or *Appointment*, to which the *Privilege* is annexed. There are, however, Duties to which the Party is liable under the summons of The Lord Chamberlain, and Fees of Office on particular occasions.

¹¹ The London Gazette of Saturday, the 22d of July, 1820.

The ORDER, therefore, as much affects at the present hour GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER as any others, in respect to the notice to be given to The Lord Mayor of London, &c., that none of His Majesty's Servants in Ordinary, *with fee*, shall be enforced to serve any Publick Offices. And it is only in respect of the Appointment to the *Shrievalty*, where the Appointment is by The King himself, *that the Privilege is waived*.

The suspension of this Privilege, it is said, arose about Thirty years since *from Necessity*. In some of the smaller Counties it was impossible to find Gentlemen sufficiently able to bear the expenses of the Shrievalty, who had not been Sheriffs *before*, or who were not *exempted* through this Privilege. Great difficulties very frequently occurred,—and, on a particular occasion, *it became necessary*, that the Question should be discussed at The Council Board,—for, if the Privilege of exemption from serving the Office of Sheriff *was not waived*, no Sheriff could be appointed in some particular County.

But the Council could not waive the Privilege, *which arose out of the Prerogative of the Crown*, without His Majesty's Sanction,—

And when applied to, He vigorously rejected the idea,—and it was not until a long time, that His Majesty was prevailed upon by The Chief Justice, Lord KENYON, to suffer the Appointment of *Sheriff* of a GENTLEMAN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER to take place,—*but He would not give up the Privilege, AND WOULD NOT SUFFER AN ORDER IN COUNCIL TO BE MADE THEREIN.*

It is said, that The King expressed his surprise that The Lord Chief Justice should make an application of that nature,—as His Lorship must know, *that His Majesty had no power to concede any of the Prerogative Rights of the Crown, which were in perpetuum indissolubly annexed to it.*

As a confirmation of the reason which influenced The Council, it happened, in 1815, that a *Gentleman Pensioner* claimed to be exempted from serving the Shrievalty under the Proclamation of 1761,—being acknowledged to be exempt from serving Offices, as far as that Proclamation exempted him,—and, in the County in which he was appointed Sheriff, he had only a freehold of £16. *per annum.* He persisted a long time in the exemption, *but it was overruled from the*

EXISTING NECESSITY,—and, at length, he was obliged to take the Office.

It would seem then, *that the Exemption is not absolute*, as it depends on there being left some other Person to be found, who can fill the Office and discharge the requisite Duty.

DUTY.

CONFIDENTIAL ATTENDANTS OF THE KING,—
AND AMBASSADORS.

It will have been seen from what has already been stated, that the Duties of THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRIVY CHAMBER were of a particularly honourable and confidential Nature,—and that these Gentlemen were very far from being, only nominal Characters.

Strict Personal attendance was required in THE PRIVY CHAMBER to execute the commands of their Sovereigns, to convey their directions to their Ministers and State Officers and others, whether at home or abroad, by word of mouth, where written Orders might have been exposed to the hazard of being discovered,—as well as performing the accredited functions of Ambassadors themselves,—And, in accompanying their Prince either in their Private Interviews, or Public Progresses through their Dominions. But more especially were they regarded, for that high Distinction of bearing The King's Commands on the faith and cre-

dentials of their Appointment, *without a written or sealed Commission.*

They likewise attended all Public Ceremonies and Solemnities of the Crown and State,—Coronations,—Public Entries of Foreign Ambassadors,—and Royal Funerals.

The Dignity of the Office of these Gentlemen, when sent in The King's name, was strongly exemplified, in the unhappy case of Cardinal WOLSEY, who was himself the Fabricator of the Statutes of *Eltham.*

When the Arrest of The Cardinal at *Cawood* had been agreed upon by his Enemies, it was appointed by The King and Council, that Sir WALTER WALSH, Knight, one of The King's Privy Chamber, should be sent down with a Commission into the North, to The Earl of NORTHUMBERLAND, who had been brought up in the House of The Cardinal,—and, with a cruel selection, was joined in The Commission, to arrest his indulgent Patron of High Treason.

Upon the first exchange of Civilities between The Cardinal and The Earl, he, far from apprehending the design upon which The Earl came, treated him not only with all the regard due to his Quality, but with all the tender-

ness and complacency, that could have been showed to an antient Domestick, and a Friend, whom he loved. Yet, after he had taken The Earl by the hand, and led him into his Chamber, while they were both standing at the Window, the Earl, which is honourable to his feelings, *trembling* said, “ *I arrest you of High Treason.*” At which words The Cardinal was so surprised, that he stood for some time without speaking. But at length, recovering himself, he desired to see The Earl’s Commission, which that Lord denying to show, he refused to obey the Arrest. At which time Sir WALTER WALSH having entered the Chamber, he replied to the Cardinal’s inquiry, respecting their commission, “ *Indeede my Lord, hee sheweth you the truth : Well then, quoth the Cardinal, I pray you let me see it. Sir, I beseech you, quoth Master WALSH, hold us excused,—there is annexed to our Commission certain instructions, which you may not see : Well quoth the Cardinal, I trowe ye are one of The King’s Privie Chamber, your name is WALSH, I am content to yeeld to you, but not to my Lord of Northumberland, without I see his Commission,—the worst in the King’s Privie Chamber is sufficient to arrest the greatest*

Peere of the Realme by the King's commandment, without any Commission, therefore put your Commission and Authority in execution, spare not, I will obey the King's Will: I take God to judge, I never offended the King in word nor deede."¹

When King HENRY the Eighth, impatient to be satisfied with regard to the person of his Bride, The Princess ANNE of CLEVES, came privately to *Rochester*, and got a sight of her, he nevertheless took with him *Eight* of our Gentlemen "all apparelled in marble cotes." But, as she was utterly destitute both of Beauty and Grace, and very unlike the Pictures² and representations which he had received, his disappointment was extreme, —And Sir ANTHONY DENNY, in order to give His Majesty some comfort, told him, that his misfortune was common to him with all Kings, who could not, like Private persons, chuse for

¹ STOW's *Annales*, pp. 556, 557.—FIDDES's *Life of Cardinal WOLSEY*, p. 495.—PHILIPPS's *Regale Necessarium*, p. 105.

² Her Miniature was painted by HANS HOLBEIN, which Lord ORFORD thought was the most exquisitely perfect of all his works.

themselves,—but must receive their Wives from the judgement and fancy of others.

“The Lady ANNE,” says HERBERT, “understood no language but Dutch, so that all communication of Speech between her and our King was intercluded. Yet our Ambassador, NICHOLAS WOTTON, Doctor of Law, employed in the business, hath it, that she could both *read* and *write* in her own language, and *sew* very well,—only for *Music*, he said, it was not the manner of the Country to learn it.”

It must be confessed that, for a Princess, this list of Accomplishments appears somewhat scanty,—And HENRY, unfortunately for the Lady ANNE, was a great admirer of Learning, Wit, and Talents, in the Female sex, and a passionate Lover of Music, which he well understood. What was still worse, he piqued himself extremely on his taste in Beauty, and was much more solicitous respecting the personal charms of his Consorts than is usual with Sovereigns. So that, as we have seen, when he hastened to *Rochester* to gratify his impatience by snatching a private view of her, he found that in this essential article he had been grievously imposed upon. The uncour-

teous comparison, by which he expressed his dislike of her large and clumsy Person, is well known. Bitterly did he lament to CROMWELL the hard fortune which had allotted him so unlovely a Partner, and he returned to London very melancholy. But the evil appeared to be now past remedy,—it was contrary to all policy to affront the German Princes by sending back their Countrywoman after matters had gone so far, and HENRY magnanimously resolved to sacrifice his own feelings, once in his life, for the good of his Country. Accordingly, he received the Princess with great magnificence and with every outward demonstration of satisfaction, and was married to her at Greenwich, on the 6th of January 1540.³

On her Public reception, the following GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER attended at the Interview on horseback,⁴—*viz.*,

Sir THOMAS HENEAGE, Knt.

Sir ANTHONY BROWNE, K. G.

Sir RICHARD LONG, Knt.

Sir ANTHONY St. LEGER, K. G.

³ HUME's History of England, vol. iv. p. 202.—HOLINSHED's Chronicle, pp. 948-9.—AIKIN.

⁴ State Paper Office.

Sir ANTHONY DENNYE, K. G.

Sir JOHN WELLESBORNE.

Sir PETER MEWTAS, Knt.

Sir RALPH SADLER, Knt.

Sir THOMAS PASTON, K. G.

Sir RICHARD CROMWELL, Knt., Nephew to
The Lord Privy Seal,—and a great
favourite of the King,—who reaped a
rich harvest from the spoils of Abbey
Lands.

Sir ANTHONY KNEVET, Knt., one of the Seven
Challengers in feats of Arms, at the
renowned “ *Champ de drap d’or.*”

Sir RICHARD MORRISON, or MORISINE, Knt.,
—after spending several years in The
University of Oxford, during which
time he made a considerable proficiency
in Philosophical studies, and in the
Greek and Latin languages, travelled
into Foreign parts,—and, having ac-
quired the character both of a learned
and accomplished Gentleman, he at-
tracted the notice of HENRY the Eighth,
who conferred upon him the Honour
of Knighthood, and employed him in
several Embassies to the Emperor
CHARLES the Fifth, and other Princes

of Germany, *in which he was attended by* ROGER ASCHAM, as his Secretary. He was employed in the same capacity in the reign of EDWARD the Sixth, and having manifested an ardent zeal for the Protestant Religion, was appointed by that Prince one of the Reformers of The University of Oxford. After residing many years abroad, he returned to his native Country, and began the present noble Mansion at *Cashio-bury*, near Watford. Upon the Accession of Queen MARY to the Throne, he left England, and sought a voluntary exile upon The Continent, on account of his zealous adherence to the Protestant Religion, and died at *Strasbourg* on the 17th of March, 1556. He married BRIDGET, daughter of JOHN Lord HUSSEY, of Sleaford, in the County of Lincoln, by whom he had issue a son and two daughters. Upon his death, the Manor and Estate of *Cashio*, devolved to his Widow, who successively married HENRY Earl of RUTLAND, and FRANCIS Earl of BEDFORD, by neither of whom she had issue.—CLUTTERBUCK.—It was in his

way to London to join the Embassy, when ASCHAM paid that memorable visit to Lady JANE GREY, in which he found her reading the *Phædo* in Greek, as he has related in his "*Schoolmaster*."

SIR THOMAS CULPEPER, Knt., of *Greenway Court*, in Kent.

SIR MAURICE BERKELEY, Knt.,	} Gentlemen
SIR PHILIP HOBY, Knt.	
	} Ushers.

But, although HENRY early conceived a disgust at her person, he nevertheless treated her with every demonstration of kindness and respect. In her honour, solemn Jousts and Tournaments were proclaimed for the *May-day* next ensuing. The Proclamation was made in France, Flanders, Scotland, and Spain against all Comers. The Challengers were SIR JOHN DUDLEY, SIR THOMAS SEYMOUR, SIR THOMAS POYNINGS, SIR GEORGE CAREW, ANTHONY KINGSTON, and THOMAS CROMWELL,—all of them experienced Soldiers, and the most renowned men for Feats of Arms in the Kingdom. Against these Challengers appeared, on the appointed day, Forty-six Defendants. The foremost of them was the Youthful SURREY,—richly arrayed in all the Splendour of Knightly magnificence.⁵

⁵ Dr. NOTT.

However, as HENRY did not give his *inward* consent, when he espoused her,—a sentence of Divorce was, in consequence, passed between them on the 9th of July, 1541.

An elegant Writer informs us, that ANNE of CLEVES, though evidently unsuited as a wife to HENRY, appears to have been a woman of good sense. She saw the danger to which she was exposed, and made no scruple to acquiesce in the Separation,—still, after the affront which she had received, a residence in *Flanders* was not to her taste,—she preferred passing the remainder of her days in England. She died at *Chelsea*, on the 15th of July, 1557.⁶

And again, when King CHARLES the First went to receive MARY *de Medicis*, the Mother of his Queen HENRIETTA MARIA, at *Moulsham Hall*, in Essex, the Seat of Sir THOMAS MILD-MAY, Knt., he was attended by several Gentlemen of THE PRIVY CHAMBER.⁷

⁶ ELLIS's Original Letters, vol. ii. p. 123.

⁷ Histoire de l'Entrée de la Reyne-Mère, par le Sieur de la SERRE, p. 19.—Where Mr. GOUGH has given a view of this antient Mansion.

In the Procession of King JAMES the First through the City of London, in 1603; it appears that THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER proceeded between The Lord Chief Baron and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and The Knights of the Bath.⁸

And, in the solemn Procession which was made by His Majesty to St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 26th of March, 1620; THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER proceeded between The Chamberlains of the Exchequer, and The Knights of the Bath.⁹

The Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber who were appointed to bear The Canopy at ST. GEORGE'S Feast at *Windsor*, in October, 1639, were,¹⁰—

Mr. GILBERT NORTH.

Mr. JOHN CARYE.

Colonel JOHN FRESCHVILLE.

Captain JOHN TYRINGHAM.

Mr. EDWARD TYRINGHAM.

Sir PETER KILLEGREW, Knt. and Bart.

⁸ Additional Mss. in The Brit. Mus. No. 5758, fol. 111.

⁹ DUGDALE'S St. Paul's, Appendix, p. 73.

¹⁰ Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

MR. HENRY WENTWORTH.

SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY.

SIR HENRY BRUCE.

SIR RICHARD YOUNG.

SIR ROBERT WINDE, Knt.

SIR JOHN MELDROM.

In the Ceremonial for the Reception of His Majesty King WILLIAM the Third, upon his Arrival from Holland after the conclusion of the Peace with France, on the 16th of November, 1697,—THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER are placed after The Knights of The Bath, and before The Master of The Ceremonies.¹¹

AT CORONATIONS.

THE Ceremony of a CORONATION must always be regarded as the highest and most solemn circumstance, which can possibly occur in the State,—as the whole Nation may then be said to be in the Presence of their King, joyfully yielding their dutiful and affectionate Allegiance,—though wisely requiring an Oath from His Majesty, confirmatory to the People of the Laws and Religion of their Predecessors, before he receives the Crown.

¹¹ College of Arms, M. 3.

When the Sovereign is thus acknowledged and admitted to his Office, as it becomes the interest no less of the People than of the King, that his Person and Character be adorned with the highest Honour that worldly Pomp and the Solemnities of Religion can afford, the Church receives him in it's Sanctuary, and it's Ministers confirm and strengthen his Authority with Prayers and Benedictions, accompanied by the most holy and awful Rites, —while, by the formal delivery of the Crown, the Sceptre, and the Sword, he is publickly invested with the Powers and Prerogatives of Royalty.¹²

When the DUCHIES of AQUITAINE or GUIENNE, and NORMANDY, were annexed to the Crown of England by the triumphant arms of our “mighty Ancestors,” two extensive Dukedoms were acquired, which held pre-eminent Rank in the French Dominions.

To perpetuate the claims of our Norman and Angevine Princes to these proud branches so severed from the Lily, it was usual for Two Gentlemen of The Court to walk in the Procession, at Coronations, as DUKES of AQUI-

¹² TAYLOR'S *Glory of Regality*, Pref. p. viii.

TAINÉ and NORMANDY, habited in the antient Dress of the Ducal Peers of France.

O noble English, that could entertain
With half their forces the full pride of France ;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for action !

KING HENRY V. Act 1, Sc. 2.

Of the first appearance of these Characters no authentic document is extant. But for many reigns, they have been represented by TWO GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, usually selected for the comeliness of their person and stately demeanour, and nominated by THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN,—they were also *Knighted*,—this being an Honour of the first magnitude, as it gave to them for the moment, in their Representative capacity, *Precedence* of THE ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.

And, as their Precedence was of the highest kind, so was their Dress of corresponding Grandeur,—being on such occasions most sumptuous, and bordering on Royalty, their *Mantles* being of *crimson Velvet*, lined with *Minever*, and powdered with *Ermine*,—their *Caps* of Estate being of *Cloth of Gold*, furred and powdered likewise with *Ermine*.

In the grand Procession of King HENRY the Seventh from The Tower to his Palace at Westminster, on the 28th of October, 1485, previous to the Solemnity of his Coronation, rode two “*Squiers for the King’s bodie*, bearing in bawdrick-wise twoo Mantelles furred with Ermyns, wearing twoo Hattes of Estate of crymsen clothe of golde, beked over, Beke turned upp behinde, and furred also with Ermynes, in representacion of the King’s two Duchesses of *Gyen* and *Normandie*.”¹³

In the beginning of June, 1509, HENRY the Eighth’s Marriage with his first wife, CATHERINE of ARRAGON, was solemnized at Greenwich, and thence the Royal Pair afterwards removed with a numerous and splendid Court to The Tower, preparatory to their Coronation. *Sunday*, the 24th of June, was appointed for that Ceremony,—and the provisions which were made for the occasion, were of the most magnificent and expensive nature. On the 23d, the King being then with the Queen in The Tower, made Twenty-four new Knights of the Bath, and the next

¹³ Ives’s Select Papers, p. 96.

day their Majesties proceeded through the City to Westminster, surrounded with a display of all that gorgeous and costly Pageantry, which soon became the prevailing taste and fashion of the age. The Citizens, charmed as usual with the Splendours of a Coronation, decorated their houses with Cloth of gold and other expensive Hangings,—the Streets were lined with the different Companies, apparelled in their Gowns,—and the People manifested their joy, by loud and unmingled Acclamations. The Procession, which begun from The Tower in the Afternoon, was led by Two GENTLEMEN on horseback, richly clad, bearing the Ensigns of *Guienne* and *Normandy*.¹⁴

But few were the years that passed away before this innocent Queen ceased to find favour in the eyes of her fickle and inconstant Lord,—and, at length, she was supplanted in his affections by the Youth and Beauty of ANNE BOLEYN,—who being shown to the world as Queen, all the extravagance and ingenuity that the age produced, were lavished on the Ceremony of her Coronation. On Whitsun-Eve, in 1533, after The King had made the Knights of the Bath, “ according to

¹⁴ BAYLEY'S History of the Tower, vol. i. p. 67.

the Ceremonies thereto belonging," the Queen departed from The Tower to the Palace at Westminster with a Train more splendid even than that already noticed at the former Coronation. In this gorgeous Cavalcade, immediately after The Archbishop of Canterbury and The Ambassador of France, rode "*Two Esquires of Honour*," with robes of Estate rolled and worn bawdrick-wise about their necks, with Caps of Estate, representing The Dukes of *Normandy* and *Aquitaine*,—and after them, The Mayor of London with his Mace, and Garter in his Coat of Arms. Following these were The Marshal and Constable of England bearing the Ensigns of their Offices.¹⁵

In the grand Procession of King EDWARD the Sixth from the Tower to his Palace at Westminster, previous to the Solemnity of his Coronation, on *Sunday* the 20th of February, 1547,—JOHN NORRYS and WILLIAM RAINSFORD, two Gentlemen Ushers, represented "*The two Estates of Normandy and Guyon*," cloathed in Robes of Scarlet furred with

¹⁵ Queen ELIZABETH's Progresses, vol. i. p. 6.—BAYLEY, p. 69.

mynever, and Caps of Estate on their heads, carrying about them in bawdrick-wise, two Mantles of Scarlet Velvet.”¹⁶

The order of the Procession being,—

“ Sir FRANCIS BRYANT, Master of the Henchmen, riding alone,—

“ Gentlemen and Groomes of the Privy Chamber riding two and two,—

“ The Pensioners and Men of Armes with their Polle Axes, going on either side the way, on foot, from the beginning of the two Estates of *Normandy* and *Guyon*, and so continuing till THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER,—

“ Next after the Gentlemen and Groomes of the Privy Chamber, the Captain of the Guard riding alone.”¹⁷

And, on the day of the Coronation, THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER walked immediately *after* The Earl of WARWICK, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, bearing the King’s Train, assisted by The Marquis of NORTHAMPTON and SEYMOUR, of *Sudley*,—and *before* The Nobles in their Robes of Estate, with Caps of Estate and Coronals on their heads after their Degree, and the greatest Estate going next to the King’s Person.¹⁸

MARY, the first Female Sovereign of England, was crowned at Westminster, on *Sunday*, the 1st of October, 1553, by STEPHEN

¹⁶ LELAND’s *Collectanea*, vol. iv. p. 311.

¹⁷ LELAND’s *Collectanea*, vol. iv. p. 312.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* p. 324.

GARDINER, Bishop of Winchester,—both the Archbishops being at that time Prisoners. In her procession from The Tower to Westminster, the Streets appear to have been adorned, as usual, with magnificent Drapery,—but the splendid Cavalcade passed through the City, without the hearty rejoicings of the People.¹⁹

The day appointed for ELIZABETH to receive the Ensigns of her exalted Station was *Sunday*, the 15th of January, 1558,—and, on the Thursday preceding, she returned by water from her Palace at Westminster to The Tower, where she was welcomed by the Nobility and Great Officers of State, who had assembled there to receive her. She was “attended by The Mayor and Aldermen in their Barge, and all the Crafts in their Barges, decked and trimmed with the Targets and Banners of their Misteries,”—and thus, “with great and pleasant melody of Instruments, which played in most sweet and heavenly manner,” her Majesty passed the Bridge about two o’Clock, and entered the Fortress at the remembered stairs, at which, but a few years before she

¹⁹ BAYLEY, p. 84.

had been brought to land, as an oppressed and hopeless Prisoner.

The day of Her Majesty's Procession from The Tower had been prepared for by the Citizens with greater pains and expense, than had ever before been witnessed,—and we may draw favourable inferences from being expressly told, that the splendid, and more than usually consistent Pageantry and Decorations which ornamented the Streets on that occasion, were entirely done without the aid of any foreign person :—

Such was The Queen's Procession from The Tower to Westminster, and such were the efforts of the People to give Splendour to this gratifying Scene,—but how much more welcome to ELIZABETH must have been that sincere and unmingled feeling of Joy and Respect, which was manifested by her Subjects in every step of her Progress,—whilst Her Majesty, by her kind and affable Deportment on that Solemnity, gained more on the affections of the People than other Princes have been able to do by more real and significant acts of Grace and Favour.²⁰

STRYPE acquaints us, that, in order that

²⁰ BAYLEY's History of the Tower, vol. i. pp. 88-90.

Her Majesty's Coronation might be solemnized with the greater magnificence, the Officers of the Customs were appointed, "to stay all *Crimson-coloured Silk*, as should arrive within their Ports, until The Queen should first have her choice towards the furniture of her Coronation,—and to give warning to The Lords of the Council, if any should arrive there,—but, nevertheless, to keep the matter secret."²¹

On the Accession of King JAMES the First, and shortly after his Arrival in London, he held his Court for a time at The Tower, and delivered The Earl of SOUTHAMPTON from his Imprisonment,—but previous to the Ceremony of his Coronation, he "rode not through the City in Royal manner as had been accustomed," by reason of the *Plague*, which was then so awfully spreading it's ravages through the Capital, that 857 persons died that week in the City and it's Suburbs. As the Citizens, however, had made their preparations for the occasion, JAMES was not willing to disappoint them, and, therefore, on the 15th of March, 1604, he "passed triumphantly from The Tower to Westminster," with the Queen and

²¹ Annals, vol. i. p. 28.

his Son, Prince HENRY, preparatory to the opening of his first Parliament. His Majesty rode on “a white gennet under a rich Canopie,” borne by Six Members of The Privy Council, and the City was adorned with all the costly magnificence usually displayed by it's wealthy Inhabitants.²²

King CHARLES the First was crowned at Westminster in February, 1626,—but the accustomed Ceremony of proceeding in State from The Tower to Westminster was again set aside in consequence of the *Plague*, which had revisited the Metropolis with all it's horrors, and was daily carrying off Hundreds of it's wretched People.²³

At the Coronation of King CHARLES the Second, the antient Custom of proceeding in State through the City to Westminster was resumed, and the Magnificence and Taste displayed on that occasion, surpassed all those gorgeous Spectacles of a similar nature. The 23d of April, 1661, being appointed for this Solemnity, the King went to The Tower by water from Whitehall, early on the preceding

²² BAYLEY, vol. i. p. 93.

²³ BAYLEY, p. 96, *note*.

Morning, and he thence made his majestic Progress the same day through the City to his Palace,—THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER riding between The Chamberlains of the Exchequer, and The Knights of the Bath,—but in the Proceeding to the Coronation on the following day, they walked between The Masters of Request, and The Knights of the Bath.²⁴

Dr. JOHNSON says, that DRYDEN'S “*Panegyric on the Coronation of King CHARLES the Second*,” has a more even tenor of thought than his other Poems, and quotes the following lines as deserving of observation,—

You have already quench'd sedition's brand;
And zeal, which burnt it, only warms the land.
The jealous sects, that dare not trust their cause,
So far from their own will as to the laws,
You for their umpire and their synod take,
And their appeal alone to Cæsar make.

It is remarkable, that THOMAS, Lord *Fairfax*, wrote a copy of verses on the *Horse* upon which CHARLES the Second rode at His Coronation, bred and presented by him to The King, notwithstanding His Lordship's former conduct.—Dr. I. WARTON.

²⁴ OGILBY'S Relation,—BAYLEY, p. 100.

Mr. PEPYS in his interesting Memoirs, vol. i. p. 101, gives an amusing description of His Majesty's Procession from the Tower,—

“ April 22d, 1661.—The King's going from The Tower to White Hall. Up early and made myself as fine as I could, and put on my velvet coat, the first day that I put it on, though made half a year ago. And being ready, Sir W. BATTEN, my Lady, and his two daughters and his son and wife, and Sir W. PEN and his son and I, went to Mr. YOUNG's, the Flag-maker, in Corne-hill,—and there we had a good room to ourselves, with wine and good cake, and saw the Shew very well. In which it is impossible to relate the Glory of this day, expressed in the Clothes of them that rid, and their Horses and Horses-clothes. Among others, my Lord SANDWICH's embroidery and diamonds were not ordinary among them. The Knights of the Bath was a brave sight of itself,—and their Esquires, among which Mr. ARMIGER was an Esquire to one of the Knights. Remarquable were the two men, that represent the two Dukes of *Normandy* and *Aquitane*. The Bishops come next after Barons, which is the higher place, —which makes me think, that the next

Parliament *they will be called to The House of Lords*. My Lord MONK rode bare after the King, and led in his hand a spare horse, as being Master of the Horse. The King, in a most rich embroidered Suit and Cloak, looked most Noble. WADLOW the Vintner, at *The Devil*, in Fleet Street, did lead a fine Company of Soldiers, all young comely men, in white doublets. There followed the Vice-Chamberlain, Sir G. CARTERET, a Company of men all like Turks,—but I know not yet what they are for. The Streets all gravelled, and the Houses hung with carpets before them, made brave shew, and the Ladies out of the windows. So glorious was the Shew with gold and silver, that we were not able to look at it, our eyes at last being so much overcome. Both the King and the Duke of YORK took notice of us, as they saw us at the Window. In the Evening, by water to White Hall to my Lord's, and there I spoke with my Lord. He talked with me about his Suit, which was made in France, and cost him *Two Hundred Pounds*, and very rich it is with Embroidery."

But, on the Accession of JAMES the Second, the usual Ceremony of the King's keeping his

Court in the Tower, and proceeding thence through the City to Westminster, preparatory to his Coronation, was not observed, nor has it since been revived,—in consequence of the enormous expenses which it always occasioned to the City, as well as to the State.

The Ceremonial of the Coronation of His Majesty and His Royal Consort Queen MARY appears, however, to have been solemnized with all imaginable Pomp and Magnificence, on the 23d of April, 1685,—when THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER in rich habit, four-a-breast, the youngest first, walked between the Esquires of the Body, and The Barons of The Exchequer and Justices of both Benches, —Sir ROBERT TOWNSHEND, Knt., representing THE DUKE of AQUITAINE,—and Sir FRANCIS LAWLEY, Bart., THE DUKE of NORMANDY, in robes of Estate of crimson velvet, lined with white sarcenet, with deep capes, and broad facings, all richly powdered with Ermine,—and with hats or caps of Estate of crimson and gold Paduasoy, furred with Ermine.²⁵

²⁵ SANDFORD, p. 68.—Sir JOHN RERESBY's Memoirs, p. 192.—BAYLEY, p. 103.

At the Coronation of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, on the 11th of April, 1689, THE REPRESENTATIVE DUKES²⁶ took rank of GEORGE Prince of DENMARK, although he had married The Queen's Sister. The *Prince* walked only as a *Duke*, having been created Duke of CUMBERLAND, on the 6th of the same month, a few days before the Ceremonial, with Precedence of all Dukes by Act of Parliament, purposely to give him a place and a proper Rank on that Solemnity:—But, at the Coronation of Queen ANNE, on the 23d of April, 1702, THE PRINCE had Rank *above* the Representatives of THE DUKES of AQUITAINE and NORMANDY, as the *Consort* of The Queen, and had his Train borne by his Master of the Robes.²⁷

Knighthood is stated to have been such an indispensable Qualification in those REPRESENTATIVES, that, at the Coronation of their Majesties GEORGE the Third and His Royal Consort Queen CHARLOTTE, on the 22d of September, 1761, Sir THOMAS ROBINSON, who

²⁶ The Honble. Sir PURBECK TEMPLE, Bart., and Sir EDWARD SUTTON, Knt.

²⁷ Sir GEORGE NAYLER's Collections.

was appointed to one of these Offices, was obliged to accept the Honour of *Knighthood*, although he was a *Baronet*.²⁸

In confirmation of this statement, it appears by the Records of THE COLLEGE of ARMS, that WILLIAM BRETTON, Esq., was *Knighted* at St. James's on the 21st of September, 1761, in order to represent THE DUKE of AQUITAINE,—But that Sir THOMAS ROBINSON, of *Rookby*, Bart., *was not Knighted*, until Wednesday the 23d of September, *on his having represented* THE DUKE of NORMANDY,—an omission, which it is not easy to explain, but which corroborated the necessity of *Knighthood* upon that special duty.²⁹

The rest of the Gentlemen had a place in the Procession next below The Barons of the Exchequer, and above The King's Serjeants at Law. Antiently they had a still higher place,—for, at the Coronation of King EDWARD the Sixth, we have seen that they followed The Canopy, immediately after The Assistant Train Bearer.³⁰

The following Gentlemen then walked in

²⁸ PEGGE's *Curialia*, p. 42, *note*.

²⁹ College of Arms.

³⁰ LELAND's *Collectanea*, vol. iv. p. 324.

the Procession, the youngest of them going the first,—³¹

THOMAS WHEAT, Esq.
 JOHN SPICER, Esq.
 FRANCIS BROWNE, Esq.
 Sir WILLIAM WALLER, Knt.
 JOHN *la* MOTTE HONYWOOD, Esq.
 RICHARD COURTNEY, Esq.
 THOMAS WALLER, Esq.
 BORELIEL KNIGHT, Esq.
 CHARLES KILLEGREW, Esq.
 Sir WALTER PLUNCKETT.
 Sir THOMAS GRANTHAM.
 Sir MATTHEW ANDREWES.
 Sir JAMES CLARKE.
 Sir ROBERT BARKHAM.
 Sir EDWARD EVELYN.
 Sir ROBERT KILLEGREW.
 Sir FRANCIS VINCENT.
 Sir WILLIAM LANGHORNE, Bart.
 Sir JOHN MORTON.
 Sir THOMAS OGLE.
 Sir THOMAS NEVIL.
 Sir FRANCIS LAWLEY, Bart.
 Sir WILLIAM HAYWARD.

At the Proceeding of the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen ANNE, on Thursday the 23d of April, 1702, THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY

³¹ Sir GEORGE NAYLER's Private Collections.

CHAMBER walked between The Esquires of the Body, and The Barons of the Exchequer, and the Justices of both Benches.³²

The two Gentlemen who represented THE DUKES of AQUITAINE and NORMANDY, are not named.

At the Coronation of King GEORGE the First, on the 20th of October, 1714, THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER proceeded between The King's antient Serjeants, and The Judges.³³

But the Names of the two Gentlemen who represented THE DUKES of AQUITAINE and NORMANDY, are omitted.

At the Coronation of King GEORGE the Second and His Royal Consort Queen CAROLINE, on the 11th of October, 1727, THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER proceeded between The King's Antient Serjeant at Law, and The Barons of the Exchequer, and The Justices of both Benches.³⁴

Sir MOLTON LAMBARD, Knt., and Sir GEORGE WALTER, Knt., representing THE DUKES of AQUITAINE and NORMANDY.

³² Sir GEORGE NAYLER's Private Collections.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

The Fees of *Knighthood* of these two Gentlemen were paid at The Exchequer, by a Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual,—which would lead us to infer, that all the expenses incident to the Coronation were defrayed by The Crown.

At the Ceremonial of the Coronation of His Majesty King GEORGE the Third and his Royal Consort Queen CHARLOTTE at Westminster, on Tuesday the 22d of September, 1761, THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER proceeded in like manner between The King's Antient Serjeant, and The Barons of the Exchequer, and The Justices of both Benches.³⁵

And it appears by a Return made to THE EARL MARSHAL by The Duke of DEVONSHIRE, that the following GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER were then appointed to attend,—*viz.*,

Sir CHARLES SHEFFIELD, Bart.

ANTHONY KECK, Esq.

SOLOMON D'AYROLLE, Esq.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq.

JOHN SHORT, Esq.

WILLIAM DIXWELL GRIMES, Esq.

Sir FRANCIS CHARLTON, Bart.

³⁵ Sir GEORGE NAYLER's Private Collections.

HENRY NEALE, Esq.
SELWOOD HEWETT, Esq.
WILLIAM BAYNES, Esq.
CHARLES STUART, Esq.
SIR THOMAS SEBRIGHT, Bart.
CHARLES CHURCHILL, Esq.
JOHN HARVEY THORESBY, Esq.
WILLIAM BASTARD, Esq.
RALPH CONGREVE, Esq.
JAMES THEOBALD, Esq.
JAMES BRIDGES, Esq.
THOMAS EDWARD FREEMAN, Esq.
CHRISTOPHER TOWER, Esq.
JAMES BAIRD, Esq.
SIR JOHN STANLEY, Bart.
CHARLES TRYON, Esq.
THOMAS HATTON, Esq.
CHRISTOPHER ROBERTS, Esq.
FRANCIS HERNE, Esq.

At the magnificent Coronation of HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY KING GEORGE the Fourth, on the 19th of July, 1821, THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER proceeded between The King's Solicitor General and The King's Attorney General,—and The Serjeant of the Vestry of The Chapel Royal, and Serjeant Porter,—they were,—*viz.*,

SIR JAMES MATTHEW STRONGE, Bart.
EDWYN ANDREW BURNABY, Esq.
WILLIAM BATTINE, Esq., LL. D.
JOHN STUART HIPPISELEY, Esq.

WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT, Esq.

WILLIAM ORMSBY GORE, Esq.

THOMAS STRANGWAYS HORNER, Esq.

Sir FREDERICK GUSTAVUS FOWKE, Bart.

RICHARD PLUMPTRE GLYNN, Esq.

By this Order of Procession, THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER were deprived of their antient Precedence, and were far removed from the person of their Sovereign.

The Representative Dukes of AQUITAINE and NORMANDY were dispensed with in the Ceremony of this Coronation.

The following is a copy of the Letter, desiring the Attendance of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER,—*viz.*,

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

30th of June, 1821.

SIR,

The Lord Chamberlain has received His Majesty's Commands to desire Your Attendance at His Majesty's Palace in Westminster, on Thursday the 19th day of July next, by Eight o'Clock in the Morning, in order to go in the Proceeding at the Solemnity of His Majesty's Coronation,—and you are immediately to provide yourself with a Dress, ordered to be worn by The Gentlemen of His Majesty's Privy Chamber on that occasion, the particulars of which may be ascertained at The Heralds' College.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Signed, JOHN CALVERT,

Secretary in the Office of The Lord Chamberlain.

PUBLIC ENTRIES OF FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

A FURTHER solemn occasion when THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER appear in Office is, upon the Public Entry of an Ambassador from a Foreign Court.

The State of *Venice*, although it has always a Resident at The British Court, never sends Ambassadors but *once* in a Reign, and that only in token of Compliment upon an Accession, which is a Ceremonial of great Cavalcade. The principal Person in this Embassy is always *Knighted*, for which the customary Fees are remitted,—and besides being presented with a Sword, which is supposed to be that with which he is Knighted, he receives, as an Augmentation to his Arms, *some part of the Armorial Bearings of THE KING of GREAT BRITAIN*, placed *in Chief* upon his Family Coat,—several Grants of which, that have been made at different times, are to be found in The College of Arms.³⁶

The Gentlemen who were appointed to accompany The Earl of WARWICK to bring the

³⁶ Sir JOHN FINETT's *Philoxenis*, p. 113.

Venetian Ambassador to his Audience, on the 29th of January, 1631, were,—³⁷*viz.*,

Mr. WALTER STEWARD.

Sir RICHARD YOUNG.

Sir HENRY HERBERT, Knt.

Sir JAMES LIVINGSTONE.

Mr. HENRY MITTEN.

Mr. HENRY WENTWORTH.

Sir THOMAS BLUDDER, Knt.

RICHARD NEVIL, Esq.

Sir JOHN MAYNARD, K. B.

Sir ROBERT WINDE, Knt.

Sir THOMAS STEPNEY, Knt.

Mr. GILBERT NORTH.

The Venetians appear to have been slow in sending an Ambassador to compliment King WILLIAM the Third, as no notice was taken by them of His Majesty's Accession, until seven years afterwards,—When, on the 28th of April 1696, Their Ambassador “made a stately Entry, with fifty footmen, many on horseback, four rich coaches, and a numerous train of Gallants.”³⁸—And on the 1st of May, he had his Audience.³⁹

As no *Entrée* of these Ambassadors has

³⁷ Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

³⁸ EVELYN's Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 53.

³⁹ SALMON's Chronological History, vol. i. p. 284.

taken place since the year 1763, I shall give an Extract from The London Gazette, of the 30th of April of that year, in which the Ceremony is fully described,—and where it will be seen, that *Six* of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER attended their Excellencies on every Official occasion, from the time of their landing at The Tower, until their Audience of Leave.

From the London Gazette, of the 30th of April, 1763.

Whitehall, 18th April.

This day their Excellencies M. QUERINI and M. MOROSINI, Ambassadors Extraordinary from THE MOST SERENE REPUBLIC OF VENICE, made their Publick Entry. They were received at Greenwich by The Right Honble. The Earl of GUILDFORD (appointed for the purpose), and Sir CHARLES COTTRELL DORMER, Knt., Master of the Ceremonies, accompanied by *Six* GENTLEMEN of HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY CHAMBER, and from thence brought by water in His Majesty's Barges to The Tower. The Right Honble. Lord BERKELEY of *Stratton*, Constable of the Tower, received their Excellencies at their landing, the Standard was displayed, and the Guard being drawn out upon the Wharf, saluted their Excellencies as they passed by; when the Coaches were got off the Wharf, the Guns fired. The Procession began by *Six* of the Knight Marshal's men on horseback; then the conducting Earl's Coach, in which went STEPHEN COTTRELL, Esq., Marshal of the Ceremonies; then followed *forty* of their Excellencies Footmen, in very rich Liveries, two and two, after them *Eight* Gentlemen of

their Bed-chamber on Horseback two and two ; then the House Steward on horseback ; then *Eight* Pages, two and two, on horseback ; then the Under Gentlemen of the Horse ; then their Excellencies' Band of Musick, on horseback ; then came the First Gentleman of the Horse, immediately preceding His Majesty's State Coach, in which went THEIR EXCELLENCIES, The Right Honble. The Earl of GUILDFORD, and Sir CHARLES COTTRELL DORMER, Knt., Master of the Ceremonies ; then followed one of HIS MAJESTY's *leading*⁴⁰ Coaches, with the two Secretaries of the Embassy in it ; then one of THE QUEEN's leading Coaches ; and after these a leading Coach of Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS DOWAGER of WALES, of His Royal Highness THE DUKE of YORK, of Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA, of His Royal Highness THE DUKE of CUMBERLAND, and of Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS AMELIA, —each drawn by six horses.

In these Coaches went THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRIVY CHAMBER two and two ; these were followed by the *State Coach* of THE MOST SERENE REPUBLIC of VENICE, very richly ornamented and drawn by *eight* horses, and *two* more very rich Coaches of THEIR EXCELLENCIES, drawn by *six* horses each, in the last of which went Two NOBLE VENETIANS of their Excellencies' Suite ; a numerous train of Coaches of THE NOBILITY each drawn by *six* horses closed the Procession.

“ When their Excellencies were arrived at *Somerset-*

⁴⁰ By *leading* Coaches is to be understood those which are commonly used for the conveyance of the Retinue of the several Branches of the Royal Family respectively, as distinguished from the *State Coaches*.

House, they were complimented on the part of HIS MAJESTY by The Right Honble. Lord BEAULIEU; from THE QUEEN, by The Right Honble. Lord Viscount CANTALUPE, Her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain; from Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS DOWAGER of WALES, by WILLIAM WENTWORTH, Esq., Her Royal Highness's Vice-Chamberlain;⁴¹ from His Royal Highness THE DUKE of YORK, by The Honble. GEORGE WEST, Esq., one of His Royal Highness's Grooms of the Bed-Chamber; from Her Royal Highness PRINCESS AUGUSTA, by WILLIAM EGERTON, Esq., Her Royal Highness's Gentleman Usher;⁴² from His Royal Highness THE DUKE of CUMBERLAND, by The Honble. General FITZ-WILLIAM, one of His Royal Highness's Grooms of the Bed-Chamber; and from Her Royal Highness PRINCESS AUGUSTA, by - - - STEPHENS, Esq., one of Her Royal Highness's Gentlemen Ushers.

St. James's, 21st of April.

This day their EXCELLENCIES, M. QUERINI and M. MOROSINI, Ambassadors Extraordinary from THE MOST SERENE REPUBLIC of VENICE, were brought to their Public Audience of HIS MAJESTY, by The Right Honble. The Earl of SUSSEX (a particular appointment), and Sir CHARLES COTTRELL DORMER, Knt., Master of the Ceremonies attended by *Six* GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, from *Somerset-House*, where they had been, as usual, entertained by HIS MAJESTY for *three* days. The Procession and ranging of the Coaches was exactly the same as at the Entry. THEIR EXCELLENCIES were received at The Court Gate by Sir SYDNEY MEADOWS, Knight Marshal. The Foot Guards

⁴¹ Mr. PEGGE apprehends this to be a mistake.

⁴² *Ibid.*

upon duty were drawn up in the Court, and their Officers saluted their Excellencies with Pike, Drum, and Colours, pulling off their hats as they passed by. THEIR EXCELLENCIES were conducted to The Little Council Chamber to rest themselves, 'till HIS MAJESTY was ready; and then having notice sent by a Gentleman Usher, they set forward, having The Right Honble. The Earl of SUSSEX on their right hand, and Sir CHARLES COTTRELL DORMER, Knt., Master of the Ceremonies, on their left. They were received at the Guard Chamber door by The Right Honble. Lord Viscount FALMOUTH, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; at the Drawing-Room door, by The Right Honble. The Earl of LICHFIELD, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, who were ranged on each side in The Great Council Chamber (the room where HIS MAJESTY gave them Audience), at the door of which THEIR EXCELLENCIES were received by His Grace The Duke of MARLBOROUGH, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household. His Excellency M. MOROSINI then made an Harangue to HIS MAJESTY in *Italian*, which HIS MAJESTY having answered in *English*, their Excellencies again retired to The Little Council Chamber, 'till HER MAJESTY was ready to receive them; of which having notice by a Gentleman Usher, they went to THE QUEEN's side, and were received at the door of HER MAJESTY's Guard-Chamber, by The Right Honble. Lord Viscount CANTALUPE, Her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, and at the door of the Room of Audience, by The Right Honble. The Earl of HARCOURT, Her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, and so conducted up to HER MAJESTY by THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN, The Earl of SUSSEX, and Sir CHARLES COTTRELL DORMER, Knt., Master of the Ceremonies. The Audience over, THEIR EXCELLENCIES were re-conducted by The Earl of SUSSEX and Sir CHARLES

COTTRELL DORMER, to their own house in the same State as they came.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES had Audience of Leave of HIS MAJESTY on the 13th day of May following, in the usual form, and were received in The Closet, when THE KING conferred the Honour of *Knighthood* on M. QUERINI, and presented him with the rich Sword, as mentioned before.

Sir JOHN FINETT likewise informs us, that THE AMBASSADOR of VENICE ranked always among CROWNED HEADS.⁴³

A similar Ceremony was formerly common to all Ambassadors of equal Rank, though it is now in other cases discontinued,—but it appears from Sir JOHN FINETT's *Philoxenis*, to have been in general use in the reign of King JAMES the First,—and, by the Books in The Lord Chamberlain's Office, to a later period.

On the 27th of March, 1634, His Excellency Count OXENSTERNE, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of SWEDEN, being admitted to his Audience, was attended by The Earl of SALISBURY, and *Nine GENTLEMEN* of THE PRIVY CHAMBER,⁴⁴—*viz.*,

Sir ALEXANDER ERSKINE.

Sir JAMES HAMILTON.

⁴³ *Philoxenis*, p. 65. ⁴⁴ Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

Sir RICHARD YOUNG.

Mr. HENRY WENTWORTH.

Sir PETER KILLEGREW.

Sir FREDERICK CORNWALLIS.

Mr. JOHN SANDILANDS.

Mr. RICHARD NEVILLE.

Sir JAMES PALMES.

On the 7th of June, 1636, *Eight* GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER attended The Earl of LINDSEY to bring THE POLISH AMBASSADOR to Hampton Court,—these were,—

Sir JOHN MELDROM.

Sir WILLIAM STEWARD.

Mr. EDWARD SAVAGE.

Mr. OFFLEY.

Sir JOHN WISHART.

Mr. GILBERT NORTH.

Sir HENRY BRUCE.

Mr. JOHN CAREY.

It is worthy of remark, that they were to meet at eight o'clock in the Morning at the house of His Lordship's son in *Channel Row*,⁴⁵—then a fashionable part of the City of Westminster.

On the 1st of October, 1637, The Earl of PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY wrote from

⁴⁵ Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

Hampton Court, by The King's Commands, to The Lord Mayor to take special care for the provision of a House within the City for The Ambassador of *The King of Morocco*, who was suddenly expected. His Lordship's zeal and devotion to His Majesty's honour and service were motives sufficient, it was hinted, to incite him to a punctual performance thereof,—yet, to awaken a little the feelings of Commercial interest, The Earl requested to add, “the complication of that King, with His Majesty's service at *Sallee*, and what may redound to the security of Navigation, and consequently of Trade.”⁴⁶

Among the Tracts in THE BRITISH MUSEUM is an Account of The Arrival and Entertainments of this Ambassador, named ALKAID JAURAR BEN ABDELLA, with his Associate Mr. ROBERT BLAKE,—by which it appears, that he embarked on board His Majesty's Ship *Leopard*, Captain WILLIAM RAINSBOROUGH, on the 19th of September, 1637, at *Sallee*,—and landed at *Deal Castle*, on Sunday the 8th of October, from whence he proceeded to Gravesend, where he staid “to gather

⁴⁶ Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

strength and health," until the 19th of that month,—when, by His Majesty's command and appointment, Sir JOHN FINNET, Knt., Master of the Ceremonies, was sent down to Gravesend, to conduct him to London. The Embassy was met at Greenwich, by the King's barge with the Lord KENWELL and *Twelve GENTLEMEN* of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, who were appointed to go thither, to bring them to the Tower Wharf "in state as was fitting and honourable." He was received with the most lively demonstrations of joy and respect,—and, "in this brave and noble way The Ambassador, with his Associate Mr. BLAKE, were accompanied from the Tower Wharf to their Lodgings in *Wood Street*, at the House that was Sir MARTIN LUMLEY's Knt., and Alderman of the City of London, and where he kept his Honourable Office of Mayoralty, in 1623."

He had his Audience at The Palace at *Whitehall*, on Sunday, the 5th of November, 1637, and in the grand Escort were *Twelve GENTLEMEN* of THE PRIVY CHAMBER riding "on brave horses with foote-cloaths."

After the Audience, they repaired to the

Park, where were the Horses and four Hawks, and the redeemed Captives, which His Majesty came to view. It appears that Mr. BLAKE had been eminently active in the Redemption of Captives,—for, “besides his goodness in relieving and helping of many Christians of sundry Nations, both with his word and purse, when they were in miserable thraldome and slavery,—he never ceased to doe his best to comfort them.”

The reigning Emperor at that time, was the son of XERIFFE MULLEY CIDAN (deceased), and the Grandson of XERIFFE MULLEY HAMET, a Prince who held good league and amity with Queen ELIZABETH,—and who, as soon as he came to the Crown, “most lovingly desired the friendship and Royal amity of our Gracious King CHARLES.” The writer, in his warmth of panegyric, describes the Prince to be “a white man, of a goodly proportion, and a majesticall aspect,—he is not above *Eighteen* years of age, and yet of such surpassing strength, that he hath taken a new *horse-shoe*, and with both his hands hath writhed and broke it in the middle.”⁴⁷

On the 1st of April, 1638, The Earl of

⁴⁷ Brit. Mus. *Africa*, 1609-1701.

PEMBROKE wrote to The Lord Treasurer The Bishop of LONDON, to the following effect,—

“ His Majesty being graciously pleased to present *Alcayde Jandar Ben Abda*, Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco, upon his departure, would also have the Present of such a condition as might render it most acceptable, and yet reflect somewhat upon the honour of the Nation in point of some native commodities to be exhibited, hath commanded me to signify to Your Lordship His Highness's Pleasure, that you give effectual order for the payment of £1050. to Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL, and Mr. ROBERT BLAKE, Agent to the said Emperor,—whereof £800. (being His Majesty's proportion in like cases) to buy such things, as shall be thought fittest and be most acceptable, for the said Ambassador himself,—£210. for a chain and a medal with His Majesty's Picture, for the said Mr. BLAKE, his Associate,—and £40. to be given in money to those, who brought His Majesty the presents of the *Horses* and *Hawks*.”⁴⁸

And, on the 21st of April, The Earl writes again to The Lord Treasurer, that it was His Majesty's commands, that £2000. should be paid to Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL, Knt., and ROBERT BLAKE, Esq., as a Present from His Majesty “ to be sent to The Emperor of Morocco.”

TEN of our GENTLEMEN were appointed to accompany the Lord POULETT to the reception of THE STATES' AMBASSADOR at the *Tower Wharf*, on Friday the 15th of November,

⁴⁸ Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

1639, and were desired to be in readiness the same-day by One of the clock in the Afternoon in The Privy Chamber at *Whitehall*,—these were,⁴⁹

Sir ROBERT WINDE.

Sir JOHN MAYNARD.

Sir ALEXANDER HUME.

Mr. WILLIAM HINTON.

Sir JOHN SEATON.

Mr. RICHARD NEVIL.

Mr. JOHN CARYE.

Sir PETER KILLEGREW.

Sir THOMAS BLUDDER.

Sir JOHN MELDROM.

On the 13th of November, 1680, His Majesty appears to have been desirous to cultivate the friendship of THE EMPEROR of Morocco, and his Minister, in a style most acceptable to Eastern Courts, by means of rich Presents. These were forwarded to Sir JAMES LESLIE, Ambassador from His Majesty to The Emperor,—and although a dry enumeration of those articles may not possess any elegance, they nevertheless show us what was the prevailing desire in a barbarous Court at that remote period,—⁵⁰

⁴⁹ Lord Chamberlain's Office-Books.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

FOR THE EMPEROR.

2 pieces of crimson in grain cloth.
 2 pieces of cherry in grain cloth.
 2 pieces of wine colour in grain cloth.
 2 pieces of du Roy in grain cloth.
 2 pieces of violet in grain cloth.
 2 pieces of scarlet in grain cloth.
 2 pieces of sky colour cloth.
 2 pieces of Popinge colour cloth.
 2 pieces of grass green cloth.
 8 pieces of Aurora colour cloth.
 8 pieces of Teer blue colour cloth.
 50 pieces of cambrick.
 20 fine long guns, the barrels carved and inlaid.
 12 pair of fine pistols, the barrels carved and inlaid.
 a Cabinet Table and Stands,—two Looking glasses.
 a strong box with chagrin, and bound with gilt irons.
 a Pendulum clock and a case.
 a gold Watch.

FOR THE ALCADE.

1 piece of crimson cloth.
 1 piece of cherry colour cloth.
 1 piece of sky colour cloth.
 1 piece of scarlet colour cloth.
 5 pieces of violet colour cloth.
 4 pieces of Aurora colour cloth.
 4 pieces of Teer blue colour cloth.
 10 long guns.
 10 pair of pistols inlaid with silver.
 10 pieces of Cambrick.
 4 silver watches.
 a fine beaver hat.

a prospective glass.

a rich Barber's case, with 'scissors, combs, &c.

a barrel of flints.

The following articles were to be disposed of by Sir JAMES LESLIE, according to his discretion,—

1 piece of scarlet cloth.

2 pieces of Teer blue colour cloth.

2 pieces of Stroudwater red cloth.

20 guns.

All these articles were to be provided by THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN, and were not to exceed the sum of £1500.

I am not certain whether this was a well-timed Compliment, preparatory to the arrival of an Ambassador from *Morocco*,—but it appears that soon afterwards an Extraordinary Embassy reached London from that sable Court,—and of which we have a very pleasing and animated description by that amiable and sensible writer, Mr. EVELYN,—who says,

“ 1682, 11th January, I saw the Audience of the *Morocco* Ambassador (named *Hamet Ben Hamet Ben Haddu Ottor*), his retinue not numerous. He was received in the *Banqueting-House*, both their Majesties present. He came up to the Throne without making any sort of reverence, not bowing his head or body. He spoke by a Renegado *Englishman*, for whose safe return there was a promise.

They were all clad in the Moorish habite, cassocks of coloured cloth, or silk, with buttons and loops, over this an *alhaga*, or white woollen mantle, so large as to wrap both head and body, a shash or small turban, naked legg'd and arm'd, but with leather socks like the Turks, rich scymeter, and large calico sleeved shirts. The Ambassador had a string of pearls oddly woven in his turban. I fancy the old Roman habite was little different as to the mantle and naked limbs. The Ambassador was a handsome person, well featured, of a wise looke, subtile, and extreemly civill. Their Presents were *lions* and *ostriches*, &c.,—their Errand about a peace at *Tangier*. The concourse and tumult of the people was intolerable, so as the officers could keepe no order, which these strangers were astonished at at first, there being nothing so regular, exact, and performed with such silence, as is on all these publick occasions in their Country, and indeede over all the Turkish Dominions.”⁵¹

“ January 24th, This evening I was at the entertainment of The *Morocco* Ambassador at the *Dutchess of Portsmouth's* glorious Apartments at *White-hall*, where was a great Banquet of sweet-meates and musique, but at which both the Ambassador and his Retinue behaved themselves with extraordinary moderation and modesty, though placed about a long table, a Lady between two Moors, and amongst these were the King's Natural children, *viz.*, *Lady Lichfield* and *Sussex*, *The Dutchess of Portsmouth*, *Nelly*, &c., Concubines, and *cattle* of that sort, as splendid as Jewells and excesse of bravery could make them. The Moors neither admiring nor seeming to regard any thing, furniture or the like, with any earnestness, and but decently tasting of the Banquet.⁵² They drank a little milk and water, but

⁵¹ EVELYN'S Memoirs, vol. i. p. 505.

⁵² *Ibid.*

not a drop of wine,—they also drank of a sorbet and jaccatt,—did not look about, or stare on the Ladies, or express the least surprize, but with a courtly negligence in pace, countenance, and whole behaviour, answering only to such questions as were asked with a great deal of wit and gallantry, and so gravely took leave with this compliment, “That God would bless *The Dutchess of Portsmouth* and *The Prince her Son*,” meaning the little *Duke of Richmond*. The King came in at the latter end, just as the Ambassador was going away. In this manner was this Slave (for he was no more at home) entertained by most of the Nobility in Town, and went often to *Hyde Park* on horseback, where he and his Retinue shewed their extraordinary activity in horsemanship, and flinging and catching their lances at full speed,—they rid very short, and could stand upright at full speed, managing their spears with incredible agility. He went sometimes to the Theatres, where upon any foolish or fantastical action he could not forbear laughing, but he endeavoured to hide it with extraordinary modesty and gravity. In a word, the *Russian* Ambassador, still at Court, behaved himself like a *Clown*, compared to this civil *Heathen*.—

“On the 31st of May, he being admitted an Honorary Member of The Royal Society and subscribing his Name and Titles in Arabic, Mr. EVELYN was deputed by The Council to go and compliment him.”⁵³

Sir JOHN RERESBY informs us, that this Ambassador was admitted to his Public Audience with more than ordinary Ceremony,—

⁵³ EVELYN's Memoirs, vol. i. p. 510.

the King being of opinion, that a Commerce established with the Emperor of *Morocco*, might prove of considerable advantage to England, especially as we had such a convenient Port on that Continent as *Tangiers*. The Ambassador's Present to the King, he says, consisted of *two Lions*, and *thirty Ostriches*, at which His Majesty laughed, and said, "He knew nothing more proper to send by way of return than *a flock of geese*."⁵⁴

He took his Leave of His Majesty, on the 14th of July,—and, on the 23d of the same month, embarked for Morocco.

WRIGHT, in his "*Compendious View*," p. 160, further acquaints us, that this Ambassador was a man of great eminence in his own Country,—was much respected here, caressed at Court, and both The Universities, and that he seemed to express no less esteem for our Nation. But that, at his return, upon what occasion was not known, he was reported to have been received by his Royal Master with disgrace.

GRANGER has described different Prints of him,—and says, that his Portrait by Sir GODFREY KNELLER is at *Chiswick*,—and that the

⁵⁴ *Memoirs*, p. 132.

horse and back-ground of the picture were painted by WYKE, vol. iv. p. 232.

On the 28th of April 1682, other Ambassadors of a more extraordinary character arrived in the Port of London from *The King of Bantam*, respecting the Trade of THE EAST INDIA COMPANY. On the 9th of May, they made their Publick Entry,—and, on the 13th of the same month, they went to *Windsor*, and had their Audience on the following day.

Mr. EVELYN, whose inquisitive disposition seems to have allowed nothing worthy of notice to escape him, gives us a very exact description of them,—⁵⁵

“ 1682, June 19th, The *Bantam*, or East India Ambassadors, (at this time we had in London the *Russian*, *Moroccan*, and *Indian* Ambassadors) being invited to dine at Lord GEORGE BERKELEY's, I went to the Entertainment to contemplate the exotic guests. They were both very hard-favoured and much resembling in countenance some sort of Monkeys. We ate at two tables, the Ambassadors and Interpreter by themselves. Their garments were rich Indian silks, flowered with gold, *viz.*, a close waistcoat to their knees, drawers, naked legs, and on their heads caps made like fruit-baskets. They wore poisoned Daggers at their bosoms, the hafts carved with some ugly serpents or

⁵⁵ Memoirs, vol. i. p. 510.

devils heads, exceeding keene, and of *Damaseo* metal. They wore no sword. The second Ambassador (sent it seems to succeed in case the first should die by the way in so tedious a journey), having been at *Mecca*, wore a Turkish, or Arab shash, a little part of the linen hanging down behinde his neck, with some other difference of habite, and was halfe a *Negro*, bare legged and naked feete, and deemed a very holy man. They sate cross-legged like Turks, and sometimes in the posture of Apes and Monkeys,—their nailes and teeth black as jet, and shining, which being the effect, as to their teeth, of perpetually chewing *Betel* to preserve them from the tooth-ache, much raging in their Country, is esteemed beautifull. The first Ambassador was of an olive hue, a flat face, narrow eyes, squat nose, and Moorish lips, no hair appeared,—they wore several rings of silver, gold, and copper on their fingers, which was a token of Knighthood or Nobility. They were of *Java Major*, whose Princes, having turned Mahometans, not above fifty years since, the Inhabitants are still Pagans and Idolators. They seemed of a dull and heavy constitution, not wondering at any thing they saw, but exceedingly astonished how our Law gave us propriety in our Estates, and so thinking we were all Kings, for they could not be made to comprehend how Subjects could possess any thing but at the pleasure of their Prince, they being all Slaves,—they were pleased with the notion, and admired our happiness. They were very sober, and, I believe, subtle in their way. Their meate was cooked, carried up, and they attended by several fat Slaves, who had no covering save drawers, which appeared very disagreeable. They eate their Pilaw and other spoon-meate without spoones, taking up their Potage in the hollow of their fingers, and very dextrously flung it into their mouthes without spilling a drop."

These *Bantam* Ambassadors were *Eight* in number,—but the two principal were *Pungearon Nia Para*, and *Kaia Nebbe*, or *Keay Nabee*,—they were attended by a train of about thirty persons. There are different Prints of both of them.

DRYDEN, in his Epistle addressed to Sir GODFREY KNELLER, where he mentions uncouth Gothic figures, painted without knowledge of the *chiara oscura*, has, in the following lines, described the persons of these Ambassadors, of whom he was a spectator,—

Flat faces, such as would disgrace a skreen,
Such as in *Bantam's* embassy were seen,
Unrais'd, unrounded, were the rude delight
Of brutal nations, only born to fight.

On the 13th of June, they took their leave of the King,—when PUNGEARON NIA PARA, and KEAY NABEE, were *Knighted*, and were presented with the Swords, with which the honour of Knighthood was conferred.

The English East India Company had at this time a Factory at *Bantam*,—but the King of that place was deposed, and the Factory expelled by the Dutch, in the following reign.

The Ambassador for *The Czar of Muscovy*, to whom Mr. EVELYN alludes, was PETER JOHN POTEMKIN, who had his Audience of the King on the 16th of November, 1682. Mention is made, in the “*Mémoires de Grammont*,” of seven or eight Muscovite Ambassadors, who had Audience at Court some years before. The state of Commerce between England and Muscovy, in the beginning of the reign of King CHARLES the Second, may be seen in The Earl of CARLISLE’S Embassy, which is printed in HARRIS’S “*Voyages*.” There is a Print of POTEMKIN.⁵⁶

An Embassy, it will be recollected, arrived in London in 1567, from IVAN BASILOVITCH, *Czar of Muscovy*, being the second which had been addressed to an English Sovereign from that Country,—plunged as yet in barbarous ignorance, and far from anticipating the day when it should assume a distinguished station in the system of civilized Europe,—but which even then entertained sentiments of such a romantick nature, as to alarm the tender emotions of

—— a fair Vestal, throned by the West.

⁵⁶ GRANGER, vol. iv. p. 234.

ROYAL FUNERALS.

THE last Publick appearance of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER is, on a very different and melancholy occasion,—being on a Demise of THE KING or QUEEN, when, at the Funeral, they bear The Canopy over the Royal Corpse. This Line of their Duty may probably extend to the *Heir Apparent*, or *Presumptive Heir*,—and formerly it certainly went to remoter Branches of The Royal Family,—though, at present, the bearing The Canopy over the Younger and Collateral Relatives to the Crown has fallen into different hands occasionally.

The Duty, however, of these GENTLEMEN until nearly the close of the Seventeenth Century, went still further,—for they had not only the honour of supporting *The Canopy*, but some of them had the office of carrying The BODY, in quality of *Under-Bearers*. Thus it appears from the Funeral Ceremonials in The Office of Arms, that, on the following occasions, when *Twelve* GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER bore The CANOPY, *Eighteen* more of them carried The BODY,—*viz.*, at the Funeral of HENRY Duke of GLOUCESTER, the

fourth son of King CHARLES the First, in 1660,—of The Princess Dowager of ORANGE, in 1660,—and of The Queen Dowager of BOHEMIA, in 1661. The Body of King CHARLES the Second was intended to have been carried by these Gentlemen, but the Coffin was too heavy, and required men of more robust habits,—whereupon *The Yeomen of the Guard* were called in, who have ever since performed that office. This, however, was not the first time that The Yeomen were employed in such Duty,—for *Twelve* of them carried the Body of their Institutor King HENRY the Seventh to his grave, “*because of the great waight thereof.*”⁵⁷

That I may preserve a connected series of Royal Funerals, I now subjoin their occurrence in Chronological order, as copied from the Private Collections of my zealous Friend, GARTER KING of ARMS,—and which faithfully exhibits the Duty that devolved upon THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, on these mournful Solemnities.

1603, April 28th. At the Proceeding of the Funeral of Queen ELIZABETH, THE GENTLE-

⁵⁷ LELAND'S *Collectanea*, vol. iv. p. 305.

MEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER walked between The Esquires of the Body, and The Banner of Wales which was borne by Viscount BINDON, who preceded The Lord Mayor of London.

161 $\frac{1}{2}$, March 2d. At the Funeral of Queen ANNE, wife of King JAMES the First, and daughter of FREDERICK the Second, King of DENMARK,—

“Knights and Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber” walked in the Procession, between The Prince's Counsel at Law and The Gentlemen Ushers of The Privy Chamber.

Canopy Bearers.

Sir TEBALDE GORGE.

Sir GEORGE KERES, (*Kerr*?).

Sir JAMES ARTURLANY (*Ochterlony*?).

Sir OLYVER CROMWELL.

Sir WILLIAM TWISDEN.

Sir JOHN LEEDES.

Sir ROBERT MAXWELL.

Sir ROBERT MANSELL.

Sir WILLIAM HERBERTE.

Sir WILLIAM AINSTRUDER.

Carriers of The Body.

Sir RICHARD WYNN.

Sir JOHN GYLL.

Sir HUE CARMYHILL.

Sir WILLIAM SLINGSBY.

Sir AMBROS TURVILE.

Sir GREGORY FENNER.

Sir JOHN RATCLIFF.

Sir EDMOND DOWS, (*d'Ewes?*).

Sir THOMAS BARTLETT.

Sir JAMES à CROFT.

Sir GREGORY RENOLDS.⁵⁸

1625, May 7th. At the Solemn Interment of King JAMES the First,—

THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER attended the Body at *Theobalds*, and carried it down to the first Court. On their arrival at *Denmark House*, the Body was removed from the Carriage, and borne by THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER into the Lobby beyond The Privy Chamber there, which was prepared for that purpose. Here the Royal Remains rested from the 23d of April until the 7th of May when it was carried in great State to Westminster Abbey. Some of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER walked in the Procession, between The Master of The Ceremonies and The Chancellor of The Order (*of The Garter*):— And the others bore the Canopy.⁵⁹

1682, December 6th. At the Proceeding of

⁵⁸ College of Arms, I. 4. p. 5.

⁵⁹ Ibid. p. 32.

the Funeral of His Highness Prince RUPERT, the Pall was supported by *Four GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER*, “ *by His Majesty’s special command, for want of Earls’ younger sons and Barons’ eldest sons,*” as was at first ordered,⁶⁰ viz.,—

Sir FRANCIS LAWLEY, Bart.

Sir WILLIAM WALTER, Bart.

Sir WILLIAM TYRINGHAM, K. B.

Sir THOMAS OGLE, Knt.

1684, February 14th. At the Ceremony of the Funeral of King CHARLES the Second, THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER assisted in removing the Royal Corpse into a lower room in the New Building under His Majesty’s Closet, to be committed to the custody and care of Serjeant PILE and Mr. PEARCE, two of His late Majesty’s Chirurgeons, in order to it’s being opened and embalmed.—After which they attended it, until it was removed privately by water (in a barge of The King’s) to the Chamber, called “ *The Prince’s Lodging,*” in His Majesty’s Palace at Westminster. Whilst the Royal Corpse continued in The Prince’s Lodging, it was

⁶⁰ College of Arms, I. 4. p. 69.

attended by THE GENTLEMEN USHERS and GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, “who had a Diet of *Eight* dishes with incidents thereunto belonging every Meal, during their service and attendance there.”

The Body was removed from The Prince's Lodgings through The House of Lords to The Painted Chamber, by the Yeomen of the Guard, where it was again placed upon tressels, and set forth in the same order as before, *Twelve* GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER supporting The Canopy with black staves over the Body, 'till the Lords and others were ready to proceed to the Funeral.

The Pall was supported by *Six* EARLS,—and the Body was to have been carried by Eighteen or Twenty Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber, “*but by reason of it's great weight, it was borne by some of the Yeomen of the Guard.*”—The Canopy was, however, borne by *Twelve* GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER.⁶¹

169 $\frac{4}{5}$, March 5th. At the Funeral of Her Majesty Queen MARY the Second,—*Twelve* GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER to the

⁶¹ College of Arms, I. 4. p. 74.

King and Queen walked between The Surveyor General of the Royal Works (Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN,⁶² Knt.), and the Carvers, Cup-bearers to the Queen, and Sewers,—*Eight* whereof were to carry The Canopy,—of which number were to be three of the Queen's Ushers of the Privy Chamber,—These *Eight* were to attend with the Canopy at the West door of the Abbey, to receive and carry it over The Queen's body when taken out of the Chariot.⁶³

But the claim to *The Canopy* seems then to have been matter of dispute,—as appears by an Order of Council of the 4th of March 1694, in consequence of which THE EARL MARSHAL wrote to THE GENTLEMEN who carried The Canopy, in the following words,—

⁶² He was removed from his high Appointment by GEORGE the First, which he had holden with the most splendid honour and reputation during FIFTY YEARS, in favour of "*bold* BENSON," a man of notorious incompetency. POPE indignantly says,

"While WREN with sorrow to the grave descends,"—

And WALPOLE adds,

"the length of his life enriched the reigns of several Princes, and disgraced the last of them."

⁶³ College of Arms.

" GENTLEMEN,

The Canopy which is carried over the Queen's body, having been always enjoyed by *The Herald's* as part of their fees, these are to require You to deliver it, after the Body is carried to it's Interment, to The Dean of Westminster to be kept 'till the *right* thereto is determined."⁶⁴

In my friend GARTER's private Collections there appears a Memorandum of "*Close Mourning*" to be provided for several persons, who attended Her Majesty's Funeral, and amongst them,—

" For 12 Gentlemen of The Privy Chamber, who bear The Canopy."

1702, April 12th. At the Interment of King WILLIAM the Third, The Canopy was borne by GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER. Six on each side.⁶⁵

1714, August 24th. At the Interment of Queen ANNE, The Canopy was borne by *Ten* GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER,—⁶⁶ *viz.*,

RICHARD LOCKWOOD, Esq.

WILLIAM COLLIER, Esq.

" Sir GEORGE NAYLER's Private Collections,—Royal Funerals, No. 1, p. 157.

⁶⁵ College of Arms, I. 4. p. 87.

⁶⁶ State Paper Office.

Sir JOHN STATHAM, Knt.

GEORGE ISAACSON, Esq.

JOHN WESTON Esq.

GEORGE VERNON, Esq.

LEWIS LEGRAND, Esq.

JOHN COPE, Esq.

WILLIAM HALE, Esq.

Sir BENJAMIN TICHBORNE.

1727. King GEORGE the First expired abroad. Having appointed a Regency, he embarked at Greenwich, on the 3d day of June, and landing in Holland, on the 7th he set out on his journey to Hanover. But on the 9th, being seized with a sudden illness, in his Coach, between *Delden* and *Nordhorn*, and losing the faculty of speech, he became lethargic, and was conveyed in a state of insensibility to His Highness The Duke of YORK's at *Osnabrug*,—where he departed this life on Sunday the 11th of June, about One in the Morning, in the Sixty-eighth year of his age, and the Thirteenth of His reign,—A Prince endowed with all Royal virtues. The King's Body was conveyed to *Hanover*, and interred in the Royal Vault among his Ancestors.⁶⁷

⁶⁷ The London Gazette, No. 6590.—SMOLLETT's History of England, vol. ii. p. 459.

1737, December 17th. At the private Interment of Queen CAROLINE, The Canopy was borne by *Ten* GENTLEMEN of THE KING'S PRIVY CHAMBER,—⁶⁸ *viz.*,

Sir WILLIAM LEMAN.

Sir WILLIAM DUDLEY.

Sir EDMOND ANDERSON.

Sir JOHN WERDEN.

Sir GEORGE SKIPWITH.

Sir EDWARD LAWRENCE.

Sir THOMAS CLARGES.

Sir MOLTON LAMBERT.

Sir JOHN FREDERICK.

CHARLES SHEFFIELD, Esq.

1760, Nov. 11th. At the Funeral of His Majesty King GEORGE the Second, *ten* of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER bore The Canopy, *one* at each of the eight Staves, and *two* at each Head-Staff,—and every of them had an allowance of *black cloth* for Mourning, which issued from The Great Wardrobe by Warrant from The Lord Chamberlain.⁶⁹

1818, Decr. 2d. At the Funeral of Her late Most Excellent Majesty Queen CHARLOTTE,

⁶⁸ College of Arms, I. 4. The London Gazette, No. 7660.

⁶⁹ College of Arms, I. 4. p. 47.

The Canopy was supported by GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER.⁷⁰

1820. Feby. 16th. It does not appear that THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER attended at the Funeral of His late Most Sacred Majesty GEORGE the Third. The Canopy on that Solemnity being borne by TEN NOBLEMEN,⁷¹—*viz.*,

Viscount MELVILLE.

Viscount CHETWYND.

Viscount SYDNEY.

The Earl BROWNLOW.

The Earl of CHICHESTER.

Viscount CARLETON.

Viscount BULKELEY.

The Earl of St. GERMANS.

The Earl of VERULAM.

The Earl of MAYO.

⁷⁰ Sir GEORGE NAYLER's Private Collections.

⁷¹ Ibid.

DRESS.

THE DRESS of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, as ordained by HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH, and worn at His Majesty's Coronation, was,—

A Garter blue satin Jacket, slashed with bright scarlet satin, and edged with gold spangled gyp,—Garter blue satin Rosette on the right shoulder, with long pendant bows and ends, and edged with gold spangled gyp.

A pair of Garter blue satin Trunks, slashed with bright scarlet satin, and edged with gold spangled gyp.

A Garter blue satin Surcoat, lined with bright scarlet silk, and hanging sleeves.

A pair of Garter blue silk long Hose, affixed to elastic Drawers.

A white booked muslin Ruff.

Knee-bands and Rosettes of Garter blue satin, edged with gold spangled gyp.

White kid Shoes with blue heels, Rosettes with gold spangled gyp, of Garter blue satin.

Chapeau of Genoa black velvet, with scarlet and black Plume.

A pair of white kid Gloves.

Sword, with gilt hilt, and Garter blue satin Scabbard.

Blue satin Sword-belt, with large gilt Centre Buckle,—and a small gilt Buckle below.

The expense of this splendid Dress was
EIGHTY GUINEAS !

THE PRIVY CHAMBER.

AFTER this long description of THE ORIGIN and DUTY of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, who are now so seldom employed, —I shall proceed to offer a few words upon THE PRIVY CHAMBER itself.

THIS CHAMBER is always styled HONOURABLE, but properly should be called, as it is at present, MOST HONOURABLE.

From this *Title* annexed to the *Apartment*, Mr. PEGGE acquaints us, that some Gentlemen of THE PRIVY CHAMBER had been misled to imagine, that they had a right to be styled HONOURABLE in their address,—but there seems to be no ground for the presumption. They are not so termed in their Warrants and Certificates. It is THE HONOURABLE HOUSE of COMMONS, *collectively* speaking,—but every Member of it has not *individually* a right to that distinction to be affixed to his name.¹

The disposition of the Rooms in all our Royal Palaces is at present as nearly as pos-

¹ *Curialia*, p. 65, *note*.

sible the same, leading in a Suite through the *Guard Chamber*, to the *Presence Chamber*,—from thence to the *Privy Chamber*, and then through the *Withdrawing Room* to the *State Bed Chamber*,—but there was at *Whitehall* two peculiar branches of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, which it is proper should be mentioned,—viz., *The Privy Gallery*, and *The Privy Garden*.

THE PRIVY GALLERY, as may be collected from the ORDINANCES of King CHARLES the Second, led over the Arch of HOLBEIN'S Gate, from whence there was a descent by steps immediately into *St. James's Park*. Part of this *Gallery* was accounted as *Privy Chamber*,—which part is described in these ORDINANCES, to be the space between “the second
“doore from the Parke, at the passage over
“the Street, and so to the Fane Roome doore,
“and to the doore of the Ante-Chamber to
“His Majesty's Bed-Chamber, (which was)
“towards the water side.” At this second door within the Gallery was a Gallery Keeper, to let such persons in as were qualified to enter; and to exclude all others at his peril.

An engraving of this beautiful Gate has happily been preserved by THE SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES, which fell a sacrifice to con-

venience when that part of the Street was widened. Mr. PENNANT acquaints us, that it was the intention of His late Royal Highness WILLIAM Duke of CUMBERLAND to rebuild this charming structure as a termination of “*The Long Walk*” at Windsor, and for that purpose he had all the parts and stones numbered,—but unfortunately the design was never executed.

The situation of this Gate, as it remained, after the Fire which in the year 1697 destroyed all the State Apartments, except *The Banqueting House*, may be seen in a Print, engraved from an original Drawing, in *The Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. i. facing page 86.

THE ORDINANCES made at *Eltham*, sufficiently show how sacred this Room was to be kept in the reign of King HENRY the Eighth, for they expressly prohibited any access to The King, in His Privy Chamber by persons not particularly named,—for say they, “noe person, of what estate, degree, or condition soever he be, shall from henceforth presume, attempt, or be in any wise suffered or admitted to come, or repaire into The King’s Privy Chamber,—other than such onely as His Grace shall from time to time

call for, or command,—except onely the Ministers now deputed, or in lieu of them hereafter to be deputed, for attendance in the same.” The *Six GENTLEMEN* of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, together with the other Officers appertaining to that Room, are likewise necessarily excepted.

The Privacy of this Room, Mr. PEGGE very naturally observes, may seem to have been destroyed by the number of Officers on continual Duty in it,—but it is to be considered, that they were *sworn*² “not to disclose any secret concerning the Royal Person or State, that they may hear *within The Privy Chamber*,”—and they were likewise cautioned, “to keep secret all such things, as shall be done or said *in The Privy Chamber*.”

After THE RESTORATION, the Etiquette of The Privy Chamber was more relaxed,—and many Persons were admitted *ex officio*, who at that period, from the complexion of the times, were found necessary. The business of the State had increased, the Military were

² The words of the Oath, in the time of Queen ELIZABETH, as administered by DRUE DRURYE, a Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty, are printed in *The Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. ii. p. 195.

in higher estimation, and it was proper to countenance many Gentlemen of Rank and Consequence, though not of Quality, who had been friends to The King during his Exile. THE ORDINANCES, however, command, that “no meane, idle, or unknowne persons shall be permitted to passe into The Privy Chamber upon any pretence whatsoever.” At this time the King kept his Court at *Whitehall*.

A particular attention, even in fore-sight, was paid to this *Chamber* by the Ordinances of King CHARLES the Second, as they provide for a possible case, whether in a *Villa* belonging to The King, or at the *Seat* of a Nobleman whom His Majesty might honour with a visit,—for, they observe, “in all Houses where one Chamber is for Our Presence and Privy Chamber, the said Chamber shall be avoyded, *and become The Privy Chamber*, after warning given to cover the Table there for Our meales,—and also at other times, when Our pleasure shall be to have the same *private*.”

A Survey and Ground-plot of the Royal Palace of *White-Hall*, with the Lodgings and Apartments belonging to their Majesties, as

surveyed by I. FISHER in 1680, was published by G. VERTUE in 1747,—and now constitutes one of the Engravings, which are issued by THE SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES.

In the Conflagration at *White-Hall*, HOLBEIN's large Picture of HENRY the Seventh and of ELIZABETH of York, of HENRY the Eighth and JANE SEYMOUR, there perished,—it was painted on the Wall in THE PRIVY CHAMBER.

THE PRIVY GARDEN.

THE PRIVY GARDEN was likewise accounted as PRIVY CHAMBER,—for the ORDINANCES of King CHARLES the Second expressly command, “That the *Privy Garden* be observed in all particulars as *Our Privy Lodgings*, as concerning the service to be performed there by the Gentlemen Ushers of Our Privy Chamber.”—

It appears that a GENTLEMAN USHER attended THE KING, when he walked in this Garden,—but the same attendance was not required of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, their duty extending no farther than the domestick limits of The Privy Chamber, as they only attended The King at his going out and coming in.

The appellation of “*Privy Gardens*” is still retained in the Vicinity of *Whitehall*,—where a part of the ground, pleasantly situate upon the banks of the River, is covered with elegant Buildings,—which are the residence of several distinguished Personages, who are Officially connected with The Court.

There was, in the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, a *Privy Garden* at The Tower, which is shown in a draught of The Tower Liberties that was made from a Survey in 1597, by the direction of Sir JOHN PEYTON,—and from which an Engraving has been published by THE SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES. This Garden was bounded by The Queen's Gallery, and The Cradle and Well Towers.

The Queen had also both a *Privy Gallery*, and a “large garden, commonly called, *The Privye Garden*,” at her Royal Mansion of *Nonsuch*, as appears by the Survey of the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1650.¹

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 429.

CONCLUSION.

SUCH were the diversified Services of THE GENTLEMEN of THE PRIVY CHAMBER, as component Members of THE ROYAL ESTABLISHMENT of THE KINGS of ENGLAND from time immemorial,—but whose Duties and Functions having for years been dispensed with, they have seldom been called upon by their Sovereign. As they were attached by the strongest ties of Duty, Veneration, and Fidelity, which were the leading and essential Qualifications for obtaining their high Office, so were the Monarchs pre-eminently guided in their choice of Men as worthy of such Dignity, from among the “sadde and auncient Knights in their Court.”

That an Honour so coveted not only by Men of the Highest Rank, but of the greatest Talents, should have been dispossessed of it's Rights and Privileges, is matter of much surprise,—and cannot, perhaps, be satisfactorily explained, otherwise than by that Mutability which is incident to all Human Affairs.

Why the Law should lend it's aid to an unnatural intrusion upon the Prerogative, and should treat with asperity those Privileges, which were confirmed by the wisest Council of the State, is worthy of serious, if not mournful, consideration,—as an admission of even the most minute Advances upon antient Royal Rights may lead to bitter Repentance.

But as the Honour which shone with so much refulgence upon our Predecessors, was reflected from THE CROWN, to the Grace and Favour of that bright Luminary can we now only look, and hope for Reinstatement in the legitimate Respect of this high Office, and in the enjoyment of the “*Rights, Profits, Privileges and Advantages*” thereunto belonging, and so graciously granted to us in the express terms of our APPOINTMENT.

From myself an Apology is certainly due, for having presumed to attempt an Historical description of matters of such great importance,—Yet, I trust, that I have neither been led away by intemperate Language, nor have compromised that Independence of Mind and proper Pride which belong so immediately to this subject,—And, however I may regret the little benefit which may accrue to Literature

from these imperfect Researches, I cannot but feel a degree of satisfaction in having endeavoured to explore the Rights, and to show the Quality, which belong to THE GENTLEMEN of HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY CHAMBER. And, although I look back with poignant Sorrow upon their fallen Immunities, I cannot but participate in the Sensibility of the Illustrious Warrior, who yielding only to numbers and to fate, magnanimously exclaimed,—

“ALL IS LOST, EXCEPT OUR HONOUR”!

NICHOLAS CARLISLE.

THE END.



